

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 30.05

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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October 8, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 76, 2 p.m. 83
Humidity " 89, " 70

October 8, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 75, 2 p.m. 82
Humidity " 86, " 59

2927 號九十月八年寅甲

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1914.

四拜禮 號八月拾英曆舊

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

BOMBARDMENT OF ANTWERP: GERMAN WARNING.

SEAT OF BELGIAN GOVERNMENT REMOVED TO OSTEND.

Bitter Fighting Proceeding in France.

CANADA TO RAISE ANOTHER EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Three German Warships Sunk at Tsingtau.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Oct. 7, 11.40 a.m.
Canada has decided to send a second expeditionary force.

Hard Fighting.

Oct. 7, 4.55 p.m.
A Paris *communiqué* states that on our left the battle continues still with great violence. The opposing fronts extending through the region from Lens to Labasse are prolonged by masses of cavalry who are in action up to the Armentières district.

German Attacks Fail.

Oct. 7, 4.55 p.m.
The *communiqué* continues that between the Somme and the Meuse there is nothing to report. The enemy at Woëvre have made a fresh effort to impede our progress but have failed.

The Bombardment of Antwerp.

Oct. 7, 7.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the German Commander sent an officer with the white flag to Antwerp at 7.30 o'clock and announced that the bombardment would commence at 9.30. Thereupon many fugitives left Antwerp for the Dutch frontier at noon.

Belgian Government Transferred.

The Belgian Government has been transferred to Ostend.

German Warships Sunk.

Oct. 7, 7.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo reports that the German cruiser *Cormoran* and two gunboats have been sunk in Kiauchau Bay. The *Cormoran* is a subsidiary cruiser of 1,614 tons with a speed of 18 knots. She was launched in 1892 and completed the following year. She is armed with eight 4.1-in quick-firers and seven smaller guns and has two torpedo-tubes.

Our Treasury.

Oct. 7, 7.25 p.m.
Applications in regard to fifteen millions, six months' Treasury Bills, totalled thirty and a half millions, at an average rate of 3.15-3.2 per cent.

Russian Successes.

Oct. 7, 6.50 p.m.
A Petrograd *communiqué* states:—Fighting is proceeding on the German rear-guard in East Prussia, which has been strongly reinforced. We fought on the Vistula front successful advance-guard actions at Opatow and Sandomir.

We defeated the Austrians in the Carpathians on the Sanak River and captured quick-firers and prisoners, while near Mukacs, 150 miles north-east of Buda Pest, we took the artillery park and several transport trains.

Fighting Favours Allies.

Oct. 7, 8.30 p.m.
The Press Bureau announces that north of the Oise and at Lens hard fighting is proceeding; elsewhere a slight advance has been made. The retreat varies throughout the line. The reports generally are satisfactory, the Frenchmen fighting with great dash and bravery. The Germans attacking Antwerp have pushed forward their positions against considerable resistance by the garrison.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Germans say their Battles were Indecisive.

Oct. 7, 2.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that a German *communiqué* states that continuous French outflanking efforts against our right extended along the battle-front north of Arras. Our advance guards came in touch with the French cavalry west of Lille and west of Lens. Our counter attacks at Arras, Albert, Roye, hitherto, were indecisive. No change elsewhere. The Germans claim to have captured a number of prisoners and guns in Russian Poland.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

The Shanghai Volunteers.

Shanghai, Oct. 8, 12.50 a.m.
The War Office has accepted the Shanghai volunteers, whose scheme is being revised. The men are going under the auspices of the China Association, and funds are being raised for them in Shanghai. It is hoped that a hundred will be shipped immediately. Already two small batches have left.

Police Officials Proceed Home.

Captain Hilton Johnson, acting Police Superintendent of Shanghai, and Colonel Bruce, the ex-Superintendent, are under orders to proceed home.

[In connection with the above wire, the following from the *China Press* of September 30 is of interest:—

Those numerous patriotic young Britishers in Shanghai who have a mind to do their little bit for their country, but have not the necessary dollars wherewith to purchase a passage home, will be delighted to learn that there are now no fewer than three schemes afoot to help them through. The preliminary skirmishing has been got through with and it has been found that there are plenty of would-be fighting men afoot and a desire on the part of the wealthy to put down the hard cash.

This much discovered, it was not particularly difficult to rope in some half-dozen gentlemen with sound military experience and organising ability, and the best that can be done is to advise "go too much into detail and the best that can be done is to advise anybody desiring to serve with the army to send in their names and military qualifications, if any, either to the British Consulate, the secretary of the China Association, 6 Peking Road, or the Legion of Frontiersmen.

Then they must bottle up their enthusiasm and watchfully wait. The schemes afoot are solid affairs and the men at the head of them do not intend to spoil the whole business by rushing. A request has gone to reliable men in London to reply just what the War Office wants, whether detachments complete in themselves, or individuals to be posted to whatever units are short of men, the conditions of service, medical tests and so on.

Without such information little can be done. A representative of the *China Press* had a long talk with one of those entrusted with the organising work and had impressed on him what has been rather too evident all the way along. It is that some of the Shanghai Britishers are a trifle too enthusiastic.

They seem to have a notion that, because they can ride and shoot and perhaps have had some Volunteer training, they have only got to make their way home and will immediately be hurried off right into the firing line. They overlook the fact that none but the most highly trained men are being sent to the Continent and that even the Territorial regiments, which have been drilled and trained as brigades and divisions for years, are all being given six months special field work.

Many a time have high military officers admitted that the Second South Midland Mounted Brigade and the Fourth Brigade of the Second London Division, to name only two, are on a par with the best regular troops, but no exception is being made in their case. Therefore, it cannot be expected that any special favour will be shown to a few score men from Shanghai.

They will be most acceptable, without doubt, but they will have to go through their training, equally with the others. Then there is another point. The British Empire's concern is not only just wherever the battlefield on the Continent happens to be pitched.

Men are wanted to bask under India's sun, to swallow Egypt's dust, to shiver in the cold winds that sweep over Sheppey, to tramp around the General Post Office, the Bank of England, Wellington and Chelsea Barracks. Again the Shanghai volunteer has got to remember that he must take his chance with the rest.

When the South African war was on men volunteered with the knowledge that they were going out to fight,—that was the incentive,—now they may be called on to do barrack duty in London, with nothing more exciting than challenging some ignorant person who comes too near the limits after dark. The consolation is that the soldier, wherever he is, will be helping his nation's cause.]

LOCAL ITEMS.

TWO MORE PRIZES OF WAR.

This morning two more prizes of war were brought into Hong-kong Harbour. They are the s.s. *Tonnelfs* and s.s. *Rio Pacific*. The former of these is quite a big boat. She is a steel screw steamer of 5,341 tons, with the following dimensions:—Length, 418 feet; breadth, 54 feet; depth, 20.1 feet. She was built in 1898 by Messrs Wigham, Richardson and Co., of Newcastle, for the Deutsche Dampfschiffs Ges. Hansa, and her port of registry is Bremen.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Bombardment of Antwerp Imminent.

Oct. 7, 4.50 a.m.
An Antwerp telegram states that the Military Governor has informed the Burgomaster that a bombardment of Antwerp is imminent and people wishing to flee from the town are requested to leave. The Governor says that the bombardment will not influence the town's resistance, which will be pushed to the extreme limits.

"Heathen Japan."

Oct. 7, 9.30 a.m.
Sir Claud Macdonald (former British Ambassador to Tokyo) in a letter to the *Times* refers to the recent protest of German theologians regarding the inclusion in the war of "heathen Japan" under the pretext of the Alliance.

Japanese Courtesy and Chivalry.

Sir Claud Macdonald says: It is not known as generally as it ought to be how straightforward, honest, dignified and loyal to us was the Japanese conduct of the negotiations before and after the Russo-Japanese war, nor how courteous and chivalrous they were to their opponents in defeat. The fullest information regarding wounded Russians for transmission to their friends was immediately obtainable; even details were sometimes telegraphed. Lord Hardinge, who was then Ambassador to St. Petersburg, can bear me out.

"Not Forgetting Germany."

Sir Claud ventures to think that some Christian nations, not forgetting Germany, have much to learn of Christian virtues, chivalry and honesty from "heathen Japan."

Mines in the Adriatic.

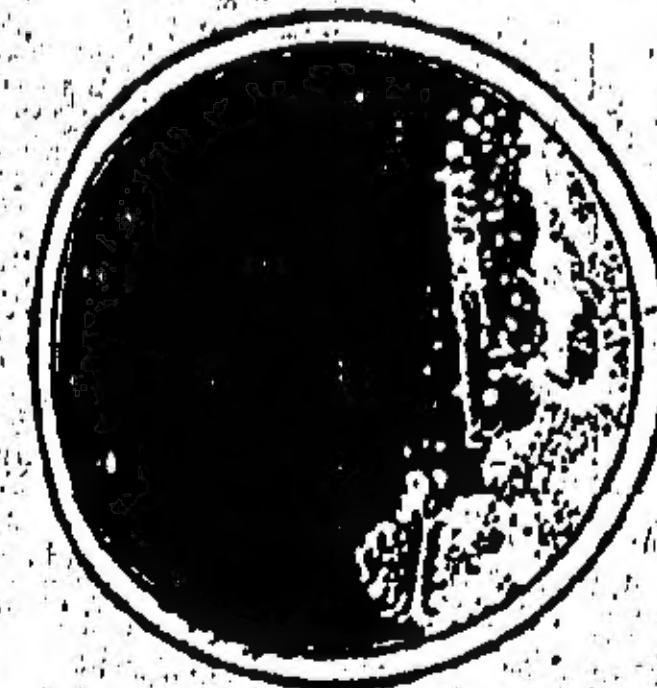
Oct. 7, 4.50 a.m.
The French Admiralty announces that mines have been laid in the Adriatic Sea in Austro-Hungarian territorial waters and channels between the islands and the Dalmatian coast.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

How to Protect Yourself Against Them.

"In times of epidemic disease," writes Sir Joseph Fayrer, M.D., "nothing is worse for a man than a state of nervous apprehension. At the same time sufficient real cause for anxiety exists, and a proper amount of precaution is right."

Fortunately, there is now a most simple and efficient precaution against infectious diseases, the germs of which attack us through the mouth and throat. This precaution consists in the occasional use of Formamint Tablets—a palatable and harmless germicide—which when sucked in the mouth have the unique property of destroying disease germs there and in the throat. Formamint has gained a world-wide reputation as an effective aid in the prevention of sore throat, consumption of the lungs, influenza, scarlet fever, measles, etc.



How Formamint Destroys Typhoid Germs. For Explanation, Read This Article.

Moreover, later researches indicate that Formamint also has a strong preventive power against cholera and enteric fever. The extent to which Formamint will destroy the cholera bacilli has not yet been fully estimated, but as regards practical results the following letter speaks eloquently for itself.

The Medical Officer in charge

of the Turkish Hospitals under British auspices during the war, writes: "I would like you to know that, during the war in Turkey, when engaged with cholera cases, I invariably kept sucking Formamint Tablets and had no bad effects. I also made the nurse and other assistants suck Formamint. We all swore by them, and I am personally grateful to you."

That Formamint will also destroy the germs of enteric fever is evidenced by the laboratory experiment illustrated here.

A round glass plate was first covered with a special medium on which the typhoid bacilli develop luxuriantly. The right half was then painted with ordinary saliva, and the left half with saliva in which Formamint had been dissolved. Afterwards, both halves were inoculated in absolutely the same manner with typhoid bacilli. The result was that on the half treated with ordinary saliva an active growth of bacilli occurred, while on the left half, which had been painted with Formamint saliva, there was no growth of bacilli whatever. This clearly shows that the person whose mouth and throat are protected by Formamint will be practically immune from typhoid bacilli in those regions.

A Practical Hint.

Considering how suddenly typhoid and cholera sweep over this country, the wise man who realises that "a proper amount of precaution is right"—will make a point of always having Formamint Tablets at hand ready for emergencies.

Formamint can be obtained at all Chemists in bottles of 50 tablets, and if you would like to know more about it, A. Wulff & Co. will be very pleased to send you a booklet on the subject. Their address is 6, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai; please mention this paper when you write to them.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Canada has decided to raise a second Expeditionary Force. The Belgian Government has been transferred to Ostend.

On the left, the big battle still continues with great violence.

British trade returns for September show big decreases both in exports and imports.

Mines have been laid in the Adriatic in Austro-Hungarian territorial waters.

It is hoped to ship a hundred volunteers for the front from Shanghai immediately.

In the Woëvre region the enemy has made a fresh effort to impede the French progress, but has failed.

The Military Governor of Antwerp has informed the Burgomaster that a bombardment of the town is imminent.

It is announced that the bombardment of Antwerp will not influence the town's resistance, which will be pushed to extreme limits.

The War Office has accepted the Shanghai Volunteers' offer of service, and the men are going under the auspices of the China Association.

Tests of German submarines against the inclusion in the war of "heathen Japan."

NEWS.

Further war news from various sources is given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

A proclamation dealing with trading with the enemy is given on page 4.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

General news and articles on ante-war developments and on the war spirit in France appear on page 3.

Arrangements for holding working parties to make garments for troops at the front are outlined to-day.

It will be seen from our news columns to-day that Canton is making a splendid response to the Prince of Wales' appeal.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Messrs. W. Powell Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders—noon.

Saturday, October 10.

Sale of Boots and Snuffings—G.P. Lamert's Sales Rooms—11 a.m.

Amateur Boxing Tournaments at City Hall.

Meeting of Shareholders of the Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—12.15 p.m.

Fourth Gymkhana meeting—3 p.m.

Monday, October 12.

Sale of Steamers Hoi Ming and Hoi Wa.—G. P. Lamert

noon.

Sale of Curries—G.P. Lamert's Sales Rooms—2.30 p.m.

Monday, October 19.

French Convent Sale of Work.

Sale of Leasehold Property—G.P. Lamert's Sales Rooms—3 p.m.

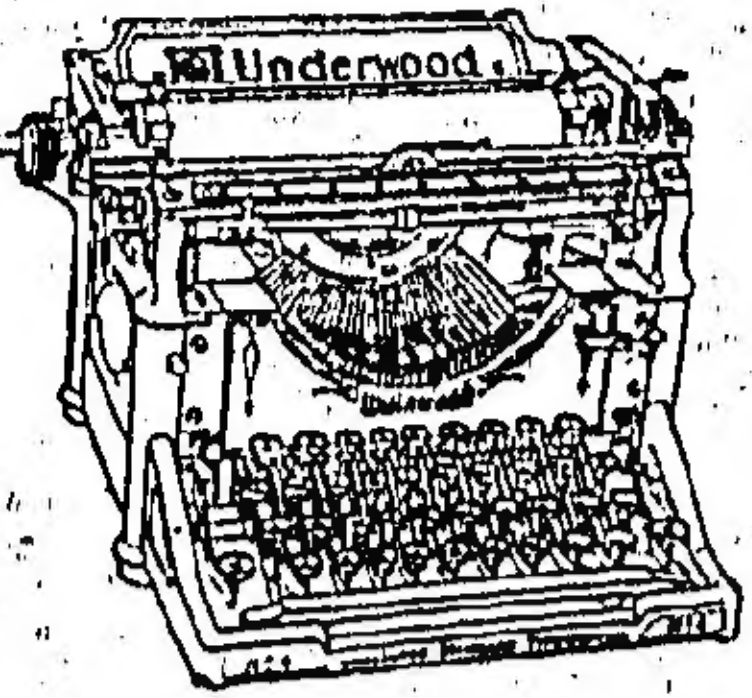
Wednesday, November 4.

Licensing Sessions.

NOTICES

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New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
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CAN Be Cured.

THEN why be half suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when NOBBS ASTHMA CURE

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PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.SHWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 39 Cochrane Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

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MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

NOTICES

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HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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THE COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN.
REAL COLD ICED DRINKS.

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Hotel Launch meets all Steamers.
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Try Our 1st Grade Guaranteed Australian Butter. Absolutely the Best Imported—75 cts. per lb. Coffee 70 cts. per lb. For the Best Cakes, Scones, Bread, Coffee, Meals a la Carte and Table d'Hôte, Afternoon Teas, Ices, Milk, and Cold Minerals. Only at

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F. P. BAUR, late SAVOY HOTEL,
LONDON.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel will be opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and European Management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms; excellent sanitary arrangements; Hot and Cold Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to Tel. Add. "Phoenix."

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MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER AND SOY MANUFACTURERS
Factory at Yuenai

OFFICE: No. 34, Des Voeux Road, W.

Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

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Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to our business and sanitary arrangements.

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG.

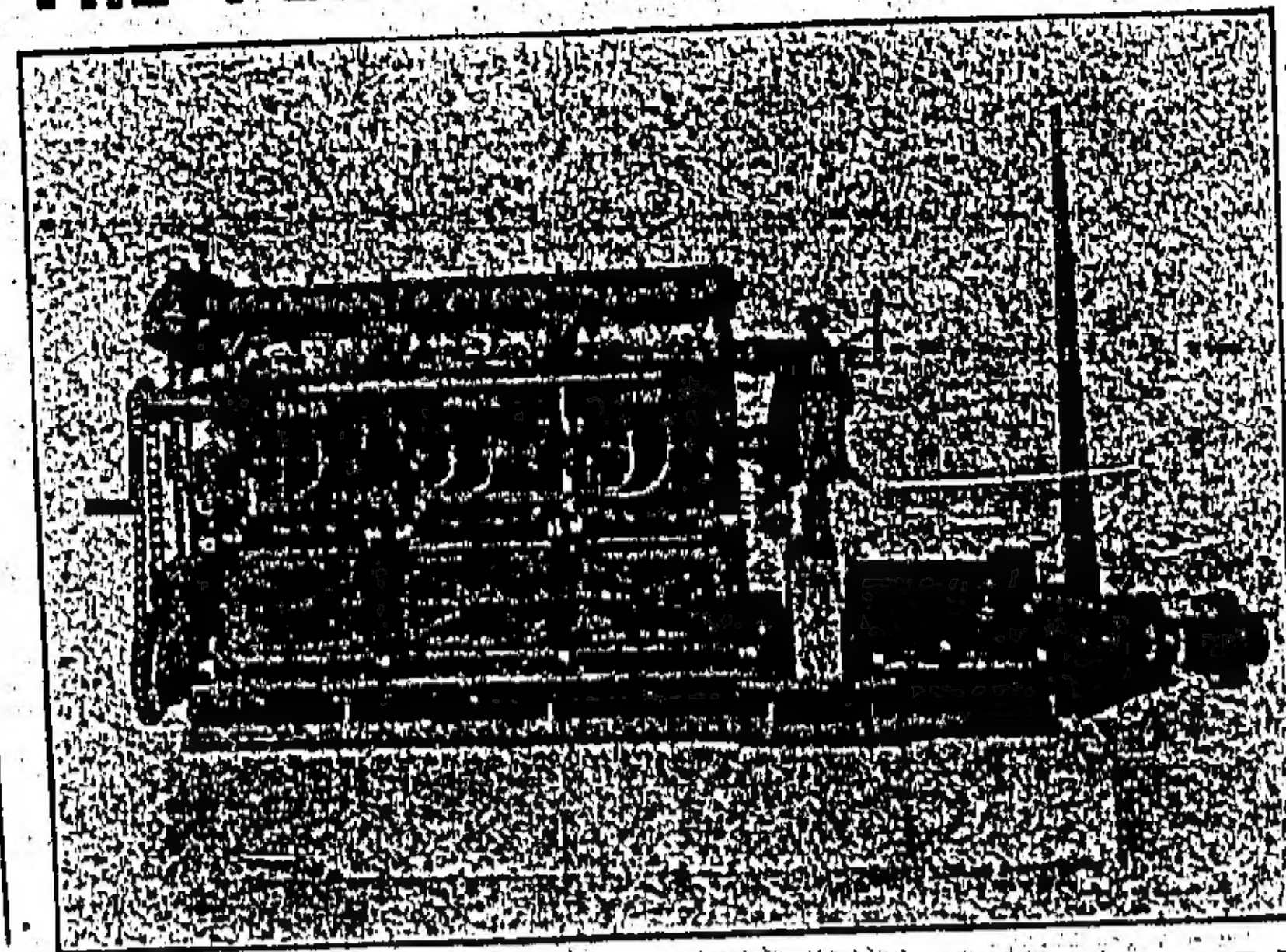
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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

NOTICES

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FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO.
IN CHINA LTD.
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CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Trading with Austrians and Germans.

In a small community like Hongkong, where the agencies of the large business houses at Home and on the continent have been distributed regardless of nationality, opportunities have arisen since the war for British firms to expand at the expense of alien enemy firms but if the Germans were driven completely from the colony it must be obvious that in the long run certain lines of business would disappear with them and the colony, if not the individuals connected with it, would suffer accordingly. The idea of the new measure is to maintain our trade, no matter what course the enemy pursues, under a free and fair flag and we believe that, after mature consideration, this too, will be the opinion of those gentlemen who, setting to the test of their belief in the public interests, so vigorously opposed it. We may rest assured that what His Majesty's Government considers the right course to pursue in present circumstances is really the right course for us to follow.

Daily Press.

Trading with the Enemy.

It is unnecessary, however, to say that there is a very large section of the British public who regard Free Trade and Fair Trade not as one and the same thing but as opposite policies, and to such Mr. Harcourt's instruction must seem strangely out of tune with the official propaganda for the capture of the enemy's trade. But trade, as H.E. the Governor remarked, is many-sided, and the Imperial Government in formulating its policy has taken much broader and much longer views than the individual British trader is as a rule apt to take. Let us bear in mind that our war is against Prussian militarism rather than against German commerce, which has undeniably contributed largely to the material prosperity of our Colonies, and if during the continuance of the war the Government is able to secure that no proceeds of the trade done in British territory by such German firms as are licensed to carry on a trade shall go to support, in any shape or form, resistance to our armies in the field, we are inclined to think that we shall have little reason to cavil at the decision at which the Government has arrived.

China Mail.

The Worth of Germany's Overseas Trade.

In machinery, including locomotives and boilers, Germany's advance during the six years above mentioned was 17.3 to 34.8 million sterling. Of wooden and wrought piece goods in 1913 Germany's exports totalled 134 million and here Canada, Australia, Argentina, Japan and British India, in order named, account for a very considerable part of the total. In respect of outlay our exports were £336,000, whereas Germany's were £1,747,800—double our total. In the case of iron and steel wire our exports totalled £1,053,100—and Germany's £3,180,000, or three times our total. Of enamelled hollow-ware, etc., our exports were only £531,000 and those of Germany £1,776,000—again more than a three-fold total.

It is therefore clear that while we have been content to jog along heedless of competition, so long as we could maintain—as we certainly do—our supremacy in certain other markets, be the carriers of the world and the builders of ships for many nations, we were content to let the Teuton capture a large portion of the trade of the world that should never have been allowed to pass us. Now, however, a very favourable opportunity presents itself and there is every evidence that our manufacturers are alive to it.

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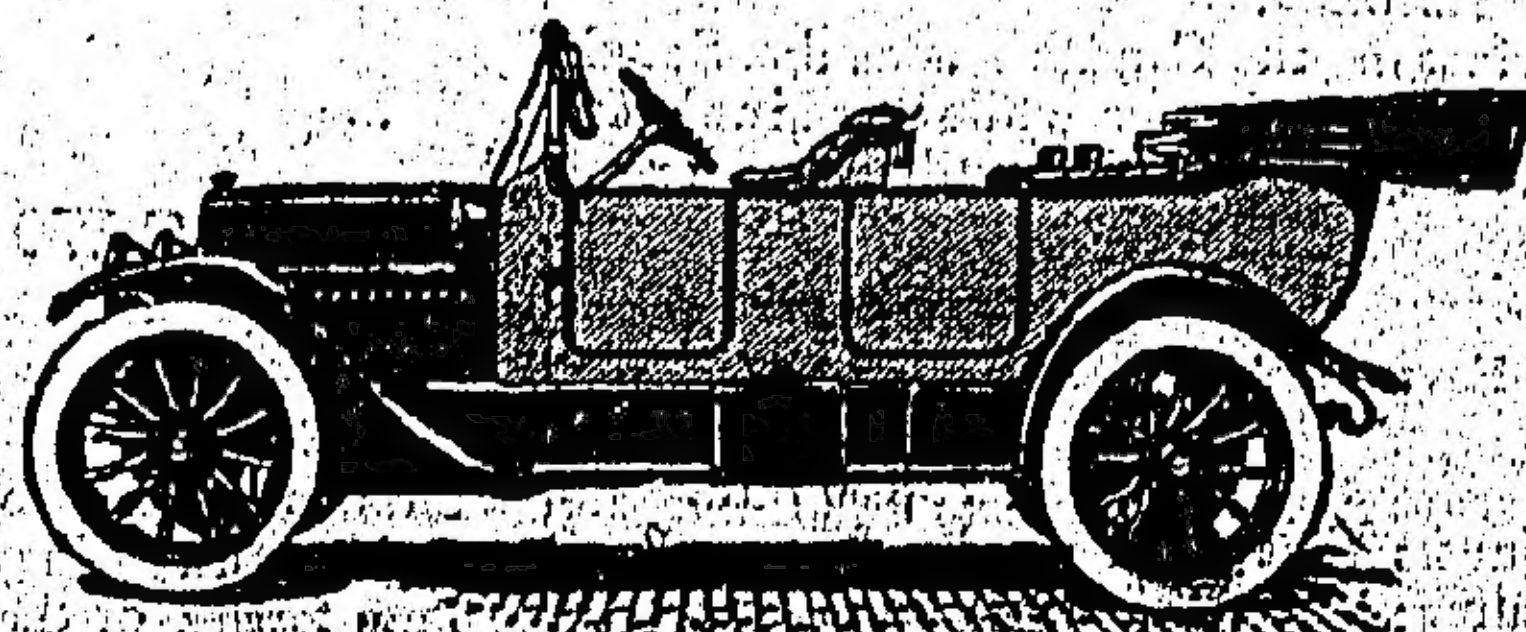
PITTSBURG VISIBLE TYPEWRITER.

(Best American make) Price \$170.00

Ribbons for all Machines and Carbon Papers of different sizes, and colours. Typewriter Erasers, Oil and everything relative to Typewriters.

FOR SALE:—Clippers, Paper Fasteners, Cheque Protectors, Numbering Machines, Safety Pocket Lighters, etc.

Selected novels by well-known authors. Cycle and other machinery cleaned and repaired. Prices very moderate.

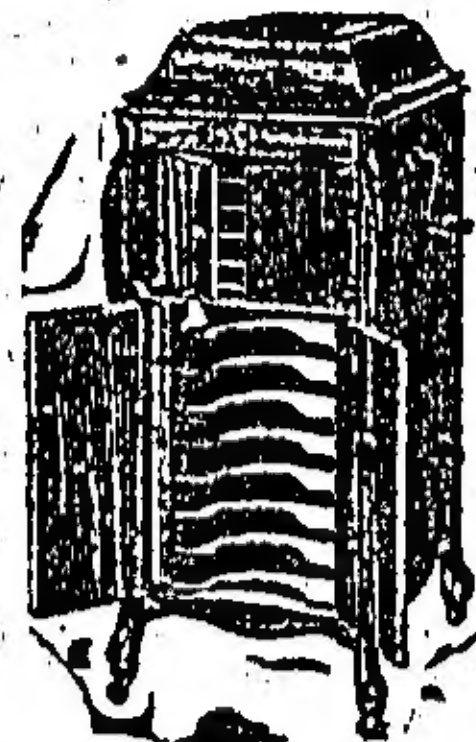
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GENERAL NEWS.

NOTICE

THE VICTOR VICTROLA

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VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTNEW
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CALL IN AND WE WILL GLADLY DEMONSTRATE THE
VICTOR-VICTROLA TO YOU.EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS
MOUTRIE'S.

SUPPRESSED TELEGRAM.

More About the Ante-War
Proposals.

In the House of Commons on Aug. 28, Lord Robert Cecil asked the Foreign Secretary whether his attention has been called to the publication by the German Government of certain proposals which were alleged to have been made to secure French and English neutrality during the war; and whether the publication is complete and accurate?

Sir E. Grey replied that he had seen an incomplete publication. The circumstances were as follows:—It was reported to him one day that the German Ambassador suggested that Germany might remain neutral in a war between Russia and Austria, and engage not to attack France if Great Britain could guarantee that France would remain neutral, and secure the neutrality of France. He replied that if the German Government thought such an arrangement were possible we would do our best to secure it. Subsequently it appeared that what the Ambassador meant was that we should secure the neutrality of France if Germany went to war with Russia. That was quite a different proposal, and, being incompatible with the terms of the Franco-Russian alliance, it was not in his power to secure it. Subsequently the Ambassador sent for his (Sir E. Grey's) private secretary and told him that, since the misunderstanding had been cleared up, he had sent a second telegram to Berlin to cancel the impression produced by the first one. The first telegram seemed to have been published, but the second one was not published. (Cheers.)

Age Limit for Enlistment.

Mr. Leach asked if it was intended to raise the maximum age at which healthy men may enlist in His Majesty's forces for the period covered by the present war.

Mr. Tennant replied that instructions would shortly be issued raising the age limit to 45 for ex-soldiers, ex-territorials, and national reservists. For men who had not served before the age limit would be 35.

Mr. Peto asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the impossibility of issuing any definite list of British casualties, he would authorise the publication of such names as came to the War Office at the earliest possible moment, and would there be a communication of the names to the relatives when they became known?

Mr. Asquith replied that it was the practice—and he thought a very proper one—to communicate the names first to the relatives before any official publication. This, said a great deal of unnecessary hardship. Such delay in publication as had occurred was due to the necessities of the case, and he was sure the public would not in the least resent it. Subject to that, the names would be published as soon as possible.

Mr. Peto: Can the right hon. gentleman say when it is likely any communication will be sent to the relatives?

Mr. Asquith: No, sir; but we are expecting it every hour.

FRANCE'S SPIRIT.

Woman's Last Injunction to her
Husband.

There is an almost incredible eagerness among both old and young here to join in the work of defence, wrote the Paris correspondent of the Standard on August 9. Professor Richet, the recent winner of the Nobel prize, after seeing four brothers and a brother-in-law join the colours, is now sending off his son straight from college. M. Armand Daval, after having four sons and a son-in-law mobilised, now volunteers himself. The deputy for Ivry is leaving in the front with his three brothers. Four brothers-in-law have mobilised, while two younger brothers have volunteered under the new order accepting youths over eighteen.

Every fresh instance of German brutality fans the flame of patriotism, and scarcely an hour passes without news of some new abomination. Whilst the men leaving are all in a state of dejection, it is only natural that the poor women should feel the separation. Still they are very brave, and one white-haired woman, as she threw her husband a last kiss, cried: "If you bayonet breaks, remember you have fists, and—" in a furious shout—"your teeth." Before a jeweller's shop a young reservist was anxiously looking at some cheap watches. The owner stepped out and asked what could he sell him. The man turned away with a significant gesture, but the jeweller slipped a watch into his hand, saying, "Payment only after the war."

Street Arabs are as full as over of fun. Yesterday a herd of a hundred fat oxen were tramping heavily in the Porte Maillot. Some women were looking on interestedly at the somewhat unusual sight when an urchin shouted: "These Mesdames, are the image of the Germans going to war." Pages might be filled with the witty and often almost sublime bits of conversation one overhears amongst the people.

The last few days were such an ordeal as few nations have ever undergone. Scarcely a family has not been called upon to make some heartrending sacrifice, and it has always been borne with such admirable stoicism that nobody who has lived through it can ever forget. The worst wrench, however, is now almost over. Those left in Paris await news, which comes with almost intolerable slowness. A feeling of immense confidence is pervading Paris, which feels that "revanche" is in sight at last. Eulaism at the Belgian heroism is boundless, and it is proposed to change the names of various Paris streets for those of Liege. Profound satisfaction is also felt at Great Britain's contemptuous spurning of the monstrous proposals by Germany to purchase Judaslike complicity in her hideous conspiracy.

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Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

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Hongkong, 19th September, 1914.

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NOTES.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1914.

SIR H. NORMAN AND WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

Sir Henry Norman has published a letter in the *Manchester Guardian* on the subject of the bias on war correspondents, which certainly calls for comment—especially, perhaps, out here in the East where the dearth of news from the front is especially marked. Sir Henry, as an old journalist, can see the question, of course, from the professional as well as from the public's point of view. He does not in any way mislead matters, but sets out with the bold statement that the driving out of the war-correspondents is "a gravely mistaken policy"; and, as he is right or wrong, it must be conceded that some of his arguments are forcible and practical.

In the first place, he points out that "the best type of war correspondent of a great paper is an experienced and responsible man. He has, in many cases, seen more of warfare than anybody in the army he accompanies." The writer adds that, were the correspondent to send through matter which it would be unwise to publish, he would promptly be recalled by his paper; and moreover that, in addition to the fact that there is a military censor at the front, the news, when it reaches the office, has often to pass through the hands of another censor and, in any case, of the editor-in-chief. "With these cumulative and indubitable safeguards," he proceeds, "it is surely unreasonable to say that valuable information might thus be given to the enemy." The second part of Sir Henry's letter is taken up with the argument, put in various shapes, that the reopening of the immediate future depends in great measure on the amount of publicity given to the doings of our Army; on what he rather aptly terms "the thrilling and contagious purple of the war-correspondent." "The suppression of the war-correspondent means, if the war is to be a long one, a conscript army," he adds.

One of his concluding passages we could have wished omitted. "Have our authorities quite forgotten how much of the popular appreciation and love of our modern war heroes—Wolsey, Robert, Kitchener, French—has been due to the correspondent?" This is a riddle as well as unworthy. It is as though one should say that Napoleon owed his fame to Cressy's biography of him, but this particular view is hardly worth debating. To keep to the central idea, we begin by saying that Sir Henry Norman can see the situation from the journalist's and the general reader's points of view; but what about that of the military authorities? Are not they too to be allowed an opinion? What he says about "the best type of war correspondent" and "a great paper" is quite just and sound. But what about the correspondent who is not of the best type, and the paper that is not great? A great paper does not stoop to cheap, catch-penny devices, any more than the best type of newspaper will condescend to garble or exaggerate or lie. Nevertheless, as things are at present, if one correspondent is admitted to the scene of the fighting so must the rest be. During the Boer War every kind of correspondent was wandering round, king whom he might devour: the just and the unjust; the loyal and the disloyal; the truthful, the imaginative and the lying. If a mixed company succeeded in doing incalculable harm when the fighting area was so far removed as South Africa, how much more might they not do when it is almost at England's door as one might say? Unhappily there is a certain type of "smart" journalist—by the blessing of Providence not many of his sort hail from England—who would snatch at the most slender half-truth, dress it and expand it and, dodging the censor, would get it through to his newspaper (assuredly not a "great" one), and do more harm with a couple of columns of such "news" than could be done in twelve months. All the same, there is a happy medium. We are not getting as much war news as we ought to be getting.

"Pierre Loti" Volunteers.

We stated in last night's issue that "Pierre Loti" (he is better known by his pen name than by his own, which is Louis Viaud) has offered his services to the French navy for the war. Captain Viaud is so renowned as a literary man that one is apt to forget that he had been a naval officer for some ten years before he got to work with his pen. It will come, perhaps, as a surprise to many of his admirers that he has already reached the ripe age of sixty-four; for, somehow or other, one always thinks of him as certainly not more than middle-aged. Some years ago he served on the China Station, and took part in the Tonkin campaign. He has travelled widely in the East, and has written somewhere about a dozen books on that subject alone. In fact the East has had a grip of him from the beginning, and not so many years ago he emphasised the fact by becoming a Mohammedan. Loti and Kipling.

Among English people his best-known work is probably "Pêcheur d'Islande"—which has been translated as "An Iceland Fisherman." Many readers, more enthusiastic than wise, have equated it to Kipling's "Captains Courageous"; have even gone so far as to say that it was the better work of the two. To our way of thinking the matter stands like this: Both books smell of the sea—an effect which only a really great artist can bring about; and both give a clear and vivid and true picture of life on board a fishing boat. But here the relationship ends. Loti's book, so far as the character-sketching is concerned, might quite easily have been written by a clever and observant woman; whereas not a line of "Captains Courageous" could ever have been penned by anyone but a man. So long as Loti deals with the sea pure and simple, he writes like a sea-faring man; but the moment he begins to sketch character a certain effeminacy that seems to be in his own composition asserts itself, with the result mentioned above. Nevertheless, to use a cant phrase, he has the defects of his qualities; and if his work be at times womanish, he contrives to import into it a delicacy and a grace which many a woman-writer may well envy.

Prize-Money. So many German merchant ships have been captured since the war broke out that one naturally wonders what benefit, if any, the men of our Navy will secure for any part they may have taken in the work. Heretofore officers and men have come into big sums of money when a prize of war has been taken, but the old custom, which gave each and every one a share in the value of the prize, has quite recently been abolished by Parliament. It was only last spring that the First Lord of the Admiralty declared that there was a strong feeling among naval officers that the private enrichment of individuals by acts of warfare was not compatible with the highest conception of the naval and military profession; and since then an Act has been hurriedly passed by Parliament abolishing prize-money in the British Navy.

A Change Desirable. As we have said, big fortunes were distributed among naval men in the old days—in 1791 when two British frigates captured a Spanish vessel the two captains got no less a sum than £65,000 apiece, while the other officers and the men got proportionate sums. But, valuable as many of these former-day captures were, some of the boats taken during the present war must represent bigger sums still. It has been pointed out that, under the old system, prize-money fell mostly to the officers in command of cruising vessels, while the crews of ships of the line, which bore the brunt of great battles, got nothing at all. A change in the administration of prize-money has, therefore, much to recommend it, but whether it should be totally abolished is quite another matter. And it is evident that the naval authorities realise that; for the First Lord has stated that the question of issuing some grant or bounty to sailors during the course of a warship being given consideration. The work our naval men are doing deserves some tangible recognition.

DAY BY DAY.

I CHARGE THEE, FLING AWAY
AMETION
BY THAT SIN FELL THE ANGELS.
—Shakespeare.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 81;
fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 73;
fine.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Arrived per a.s. Namur to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day at 3 p.m.
Australian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 10 a.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 37 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 0.7-16d.

Passing Through.
Mr. J. Bell Irving is passing through, homeward bound, on the a.s. Namur.

"Cold Dew."
To-morrow, according to the Chinese calendar, is the feast of *Han lu*, or "Cold Dew."

Indian Fined.
The Indian who was charged with an assault on another, at Yammat Station, appeared on remand this morning and was fined \$10 by Mr. Wood.

The Pick-Pocket.
Charged with picking pockets in Wing Lok Street, a Chinese was sent to prison for three months with four hours' stocks, at the Police Court this morning.

For the Prince of Wales' Fund.
The management of the Victoria Theatre has handed to Mr. R. D. Harvey a sum of \$301.80, the proceeds of the concert held on the 2nd inst., for the Prince of Wales' Fund.

Free Matinee.
This afternoon the Victoria Theatre management is giving a free matinee to children, when British flags will be presented to the little ones by the Turkish-Egyptian Tobacco Store.

The Capital Charge.
The man wrestled in connection with the assault on the Chinese who died at Au-tai-village, has been brought before Mr. Joss, at Tai-po, and remanded. The capital charge was preferred against him.

Christian Union.
A special business meeting of the Hongkong Christian Union is to be held at St. Paul's College on Tuesday next, the 13th inst., at 5.30 p.m., to discuss the changing of the Constitution of the Union.

Part of Telephone Stolen.
Mr. Bennett, of the China and Japan Telephone Company, reports to the police that some person entered the first floor of 145 Connaught Road Central, and took away part of a telephone valued \$6.

An Old Trick.
Inspector Gerrard charged a Chinese this morning, at the Police Court, with the old trick of stealing a pair of trousers from a window in Yammat by means of a long bamboo pole. He was sent to prison for one month with four hours' stocks.

The Fighting Four.
Four persons were found fighting outside No. 2 Police Station yesterday, the two pairs of combatants being husband and wife in each case. The men were fined five dollars each, and the women were discharged with a caution, at the Police Court this morning.

The Turkish Baths Open To-morrow.
We have been asked to announce that the baths, in connection with the Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet Company, Ltd., will be opened to-morrow afternoon, everything now being in readiness. From next week there will be special days for ladies—Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Gymkhana.
Attention is directed to an advertisement on page 5 which states that all gate money taken at the Gymkhana on Saturday will be given to the Prince of Wales' Fund without any deduction for expenses. Members of the Jockey Club who pay on this occasion, therefore, will have the knowledge that they are helping a very deserving fund.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

JAPANESE STILL TO THE FORE.

Antwerp's Troubles.
The lion's share of prominence in yesterday's wires falls to Japan, one division of whose fleet has seized an island in the Marshall group and has set free a captive British merchant vessel. Sir Claude Macdonald's letter to the *Times* is very much to the point. Who, we wonder, are these German theologians who have been abusing "heathen Japan?" Anything more ludicrous or more childish it is difficult to imagine. Were the European Allies to turn Japan down, when she was willing and anxious to abide by the obligations which her treaty with Britain imposed, merely because her people did not see eye to eye with the western world on the subject of religion? If the Lutheran interpretation of Christianity permits such brutalities as have recently been alleged against Germany, if it teaches her that the destruction of Louvain etc. is to be accounted unto her for righteousness, then, frankly, we are going to praise the "heathen." For, as Sir Claude Macdonald justly points out, there are many self-styled Christians who have a deal to learn from the Japanese in the way of chivalry and courtesy. We only hope Sir Claude has not wasted his breath; people who are wrong-headed enough to advance so idiotic an argument are not likely to have much time for good sense when it is placed before them.

Shanghai Volunteers.
Our correspondent in Shanghai wires us, this morning, that the local volunteers' offer of service has been accepted by the military authorities at Home. We observed, some time since, that the East contains quite a large number of useful men who saw service in the South African war and who, since, have learned to rough it without much worry; men between thirty and forty, of sound constitution, who have outlived their earlier tendencies to the harum-scarum. Such fellows, however small their number, should be no inconsiderable asset at the front just now. Our correspondent adds that the funds necessary will be raised in Shanghai. If we know anything about the Britishers of the Far East there will be no dearth of money for the job.

The Attack on Antwerp.
There is no mistaking the Germans' kind intentions as regards Antwerp. Seemingly, as fast as the defenders drive off one crowd of would-be invaders, another is ready to come on. It is, however, equally evident that the Belgians are not hugging themselves in a false sense of security. Whatever may be the outcome, Belgium has acted in such a way over the defence of her cities as to prompt the whole world—even the Germans themselves—if they have any notion of "cricket"—to take off its hat in respect to her.

The British.
"Unchanged" is still the word where the big battle is concerned. But if the wait is a long and wearying one for the outsider, how much more so it is for those who are bearing the brunt? Poor fellows; they will need all their fortitude just now, for nine-tenths of us would rather take a hammering than live in suspense. Meanwhile we should like to know what the British fleet is doing.

Marriage of Lieutenant H. M. Warner to Miss Ravenhill.

At Plymouth, last month, in the presence of several officers of the East Lancashire Regiment and a guard of honour composed of men of the bridegroom's company, Miss Marjory Alice Vernon Ravenhill, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. F. T. Ravenhill, R.E.A., Preston, was married to Lieutenant H. M. Warner, East Lancashire Regiment. The ceremony was quietly performed in the Lady Chapel of St. James the Less Church, without attendance either of best man or bridesmaids.

BLINDNESS OF GERMAN DIPLOMACY.

Its Fatal Mistakes.

It would seem that the present gigantic war has been preceded by a series of diplomatic acts that one cannot conceive would ever have taken place during Bismarck's regime. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* reminds us that German incapacity for understanding other people's point of view is notorious. Up to a certain point the German diplomatic negotiators really believed that they had a good as well as a clear "case," even up to the point when the Imperial Chancellor, having failed to buy off Belgium or England, or both, declared that Germany was in a necessity that "knew no law." The Imperial Chancellor's Reichstag speech of August 4, after dealing with the diplomatic and military issues, proceeded:—

"Gentlemen, we are now in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law! Our troops have occupied Luxembourg, and perhaps are already on Belgian soil. Gentlemen, that is contrary to the dictates of international law. It is true that the French Government has declared at Brussels that France is willing to respect the neutrality of Belgium as long as her opponent respects it. We know, however, that France stood ready for the invasion. France could wait, but we could not wait. A French movement upon our flank upon the lower Rhine might have been disastrous. So we were compelled to override the just protest of the Luxembourg and Belgian Governments. The wrong—I speak openly—that we are committing we will endeavour to make good as soon as our military goal has been reached. Anybody who is threatened, as we are threatened, and is fighting for his highest possessions can have only one thought—how he is to hack his way through."

This is not the speech of a Bismarck, although the German Foreign Office—within the limits of its instructions, and even after the military had taken possession of Berlin and created such a state of things that even the Foreign Office could not get despatches containing official statements through to London, did its best. But what were the instructions? They were those of the Emperor, and there is no longer any doubt that, from a very early date after the news of the Sarajevo murder reached the Emperor at Kiel, his Majesty had determined "to see the thing through"—to see it through against Russia. In his speech from the Throne to the Reichstag the Emperor says that the Sarajevo murders "opened up an abyss." He hastened back to Berlin—only to involve himself in a quarrel with Vienna about the State funeral, which after all, for reasons of ill-health, he did not attend. His Majesty then went on his northern cruise, but returned to Berlin suddenly on July 26, to the open regret of the Foreign Office, as the British Charge d'Affaires, Sir Horace Rumbold, telegraphed to London. He had removed his restraining hand, and Germany drifted slowly but surely through the cross-currents to the Russian ultimatum and to war. The more sincere the efforts made for peace the more futile they were. Instead of drawing back from the "abyss," Germany tumbled into it.

The whole plan rested upon the belief that the British Government would be feeble in diplomacy and disloyal in war. The neutrality of this country would be priceless. The efforts made to purchase that advantage were unparalleled in modern diplomacy. Bismarck almost ensured the success of his campaigns beforehand by his previous diplomatic triumphs. He isolated in turn Denmark, Austria, and France, and struck them down one after another. Twenty years after the Iron Chancellor's dismissal his successors have shown that his mantle has not descended upon them. Italy was to hearken to the admonitions of Berlin and lavish her blood and treasure in a war of aggression begun for the advantage of Austria-Hungary in the Balkans. Belgium would complacently prostitute her liberties to German military con-

venience. England would be treated as Bismarck treated Louis Napoleon. She would have ample assurances and peace with infamy. Instead of this Russia acted with unhesitating clearness and firmness of purpose. France rallied as one man; Italy stood out; England suppressed the crisis that threatened to rend her, and threw her whole weight into the struggle with a rapidity and power she has never matched in the opening of any struggle in her history. These were the miscalculations in the last days of peace.

CANTON HOSPITAL.

A Suggested Change in the Constitution.

In view of the fact that the Baptist Mission of Swatow has offered the services of Miss Laouille Withers to the Canton Hospital as Superintendent of Nurses, with the proviso that the Mission shall have representation on the Management Committee of the Canton Hospital, it has been resolved that the following change be made in the constitution of the Canton Medical Missionary Society at its next annual meeting:—

That Article IV. (a.) shall read:—"There shall be a Committee of Management composed of any two physicians who are not members of the hospital staff; the Treasurer of the Society, *ex officio*, and one member of the foreign community; also three Protestant missionaries; and, if any Mission or other organisation provide by agreement all the expense (except residence) of a resident physician, business manager, or foreign nurse, that Mission or other organisation shall be entitled to a representative, if it so desire, on the Managing Committee."

The above recommendation was unanimously approved by the Management Committee of the Hospital at the regular quarterly meeting held on October 3.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Splendid Response in Canton.

As a result of a meeting of the British community held at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Canton, last month, subscription lists for the Prince of Wales' Relief Fund were opened and initial subscriptions amounting to over \$8,000 collected. In addition a monthly sum of over \$1,100 has been promised for so long as the war lasts. A draft for £753.4.11, representing the amount of the initial subscriptions, has been forwarded to the Treasurer of the Relief Fund, London.

THE YARN MARKET.

Hongkong Market Completely Demoralized.

Messrs. Polihawalla and Kotwal report as follows:—"Since despatching our last circular per s.s. Salsette, on September 25, our market has become completely demoralized, and it is impossible for us to give any individual quotations of the different mills. We are, therefore, not issuing our usual report. All we can say is that both importers and dealers are showing intense nervousness, the former to pounce at any chance sale, however small the quantity, while the latter are chary of buying a single bale more than what they absolutely require from day to day. Consequently, the business has resolved itself into lots ranging from 2 bales to 25 bales, each successive lot being booked at declining rates. We have to report a fall of fully \$5 per bale since our last issue, and total sales of hardly 1,000 bales."

venience. England would be treated as Bismarck treated Louis Napoleon. She would have ample assurances and peace with infamy. Instead of this Russia acted with unhesitating clearness and firmness of purpose. France rallied as one man; Italy stood out; England suppressed the crisis that threatened to rend her, and threw her whole weight into the struggle with a rapidity and power she has never matched in the opening of any struggle in her history. These were the miscalculations in the last days of peace.

CHAUFFEUR'S ACTION.

Question Whether Dismissal was Justified.

This morning, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazland, Mohammed Boston, a chauffeur in the employ of the Exile Garage, sued the Dragon Cycle Company, to recover the sum of \$180, being, as to \$55, wages for the month of September, \$65 for wages in lieu of notice, and \$50 being a deposit left with the defendant for custody.

Mr. G. R. Heywood, of Mr. Leo D'Almada e Castro's office, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Denny, of Messrs. Denny's and Bowley, for the defendant.

Mr. Denny raised the objection at the outset that the writ disclosed no cause of action, and he applied to have the writ amended.

Mr. Heywood said that he drew the writ according to Chitty's King's Bench Forms. It was not a case to be tried on pleadings, but on facts.

Mr. Heywood, opening his case for the plaintiff, said that previous to September the plaintiff was engaged by the Exile Garage. He was approached by the Dragon Cycle Co., and on the first of last month he entered their employ at a wage of \$55 per month, under a verbal contract. His hours were to be from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Everything went well until September 21, when the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak's chauffeur asked the plaintiff to fix a motor tyre for him. Accordingly, at 1.15 a.m. the next morning, he went to the Exile Garage to do it, and was sent for by the defendant. He asked the plaintiff whether he was working for the Exile Garage or for the Dragon Cycle Company and summarily dismissed him. Plaintiff asked for the return of the \$50 left with the defendant for safe custody and also his wages, but the defendant took what he submitted was a high-handed action, only giving him \$25 and refusing to give him the balance or any of his wages.

The plaintiff, in the witness box, said he was sitting outside the Exile Garage with the other chauffeurs when the chauffeur to the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak came up and asked if any of them could fix a tyre for him. He arranged to look at it at 1.15 a.m. when he had finished work. About that time he went to the Exile Garage and endeavoured to put the tyre on, but found that it did not fit.

Mr. Denny:—Did you bring the tyre to the Dragon Cycle Co.—No.

You did not do any work or attempt to do any at the Dragon Cycle Co. after it had been closed?—No.

What time did you go up to your room?—About 1.15.

And your master appeared shortly after that?—Yes.

And he came up and dismissed you?—Yes.

And there was no reason for your master dismissing you, except that you talked to another man about doing some work for him?

His Lordship:—Are you going to suggest that he did.

Mr. Denny:—I am going to suggest that he was actually doing the work. (To the plaintiff) Is there any reason that you know of, why your master should come to you at 1.30 a.m. and dismiss you?—He blamed me that I had repaired another man's tyre in another man's garage, and if I had not repaired it, the job would have come to him.

On September 22, at about fifteen minutes, did you come to your master?—Yes.

What happened then?—I complained to him that through him, I had lost my job at the Exile Garage, and that he had refused to pay me my wages for twenty-one days for the month of September, that he had dismissed me without notice, that he was willing to return to me only \$25 out of the \$50 that I had deposited with him, and that he was going to keep the remaining \$25 for a fine which he said he was going to inflict on me. He said that the \$25 which he was willing to pay me was only done as a favour.

How much did he pay you?—Nothing; he offered me \$25, but I would not accept it.

THE GREAT JANSEN.

A Wonderful Show at the Victoria.

The Great Jansen opened his short season at the Victoria Theatre last night, in presence of a well-filled house. It is difficult to give a clear idea on paper of all his tricks; he must be seen to be realised. Much that he did we have seen done before—though rarely so well. He is bright and unaffected in the stage manner and readily wins the confidence and appreciation of his audience. At card tricks we should say he has never been excelled in Hong Kong; many of these seem to amount to positive wizardry.

Perhaps his biggest success—and certainly his most popular trick—was the production, from nowhere, of a live monkey (which subsequently made a tour of inspection round the theatre), half-a-dozen ducks which almost quacked the band, and a company of white doves. These are only a few of the marvels which he has to show to Hong Kong.

His partner, Miss Edna Herr, did the escaping trick from a strait-jacket and a locked and corded trunk, so swiftly that many of the audience were inclined to believe that the box still contained a duplicate lady. As Monday is the last night of the engagement, the curious would do well to book their seats early.

GARMENTS FOR THE TROOPS.

Organising the Working Parties.

Working parties for the purpose of making warm garments for the troops at the front have been organised by a Committee called together by Lady May, and the meeting of the Kowloon Section, by kind permission of the Rev. N. O. Pope, and the Church Vestry, will be held at St. Andrew's Church Hall every Tuesday and Friday, at 10.30 a.m. until further notice, beginning on Tuesday, October 13th. All are invited to join. Subscriptions towards buying materials, which may be from 10 cents to \$5, may be sent to Mrs. J. H. Kemp, 3, Gomes Villas, Kowloon. Arrangements have also been made to hold a working party at St. Paul's College on Mondays from 10 till one o'clock, to make garments for the soldiers and their families. Materials will be provided, and anyone willing to help will be welcome.

Do you mean to say that you did not take away a single cent from the shop?—No; not one cent.

Wasn't \$75 handed to you?—No.

When your master came up to you at 1.30 a.m. did you not tell him that you were working on a tyre for Kata Singh who was Mr. Lau Chu-pak's driver, and that he had offered you \$20 to do it?—Yes, I told him that Mr. Lau Chu-pak's driver had offered me \$20 and I told him that even then I would not do it unless I had his permission.

Mr. Denny informed his Lordship that he could see what his defence was. He relied on the single act of disobedience to orders in working in his employer's shop after it was closed.

Mr. Heywood produced a receipt for the \$50 deposited with the defendant.

The defendant, in the box, said he dismissed the plaintiff for disobedience and gave him \$75.

In answer to Mr. Heywood, defendant said he did not get a receipt because he did not take receipts. He denied having engaged the man for \$55 per month. His rule was not to agree to a salary for an employee at first, but to pay him what he thought he was worth.

His Lordship believed the defendant's version and found for him.

Mr. Heywood asked for a stay of execution, saying he could not accept the judgment and wanted to appeal.

A stay of fourteen days was granted.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Its Efficiency and Morale.

The strength of an army depends not only on the number of soldiers, but very largely on the ability of the commanders, on the mechanical efficiency displayed in the more scientific services, and last, but by no means least, on its spirit.

Napoleon I. taught us that in war the morale of an army is three times as important as its numbers.

Everyone knows that Russia has an enormous army. The number of its regiments and batteries may be found in the Statesman's Year Book, in Whitaker's Almanac and in other reference books. However, these books do not deal with the most important factors. They tell us nothing about mechanical efficiency, nothing about morale, nothing about the high command.

The fighting strength of an army obviously depends very greatly upon the efficiency of the individual fighters. Physically the Russian soldiers are undoubtedly the finest in Europe. The strength of the Russian population has not been sapped and softened by overcivilisation and by town life. Practically the whole of the Russian soldiers are country-born, and are inured to open-air life and hardships. They are accustomed to the simplest food and to the poorest shelter, and they can therefore undergo privations which cannot be borne by the soldiers of the Western States.

The Russian and the German armies are in war time approximately equally strong. Possibly Russia may be able to mobilise a million more men than Germany. However, whereas Germany has a population of 66,000,000, Russia has a population of no less than 160,000,000. In other words, Russia has a much larger number of men to choose from. Hence all her men are picked men. That cannot be said of the Germans.

Armies naturally display the virtues and shortcomings of the people from whom they are taken. The Russian people may not be as intelligent as the Germans, but then the Russians display greater obedience, devotion and fearlessness. The Russians may be described as a people without nerves, and herein lies their strength in battle. The obedience and stubborn fearlessness of the Russian soldier are proverbial. It has happened frequently, both in war and in peace, that sentinels, who could not be relieved, have died at their posts from cold or hunger rather than abandon their duty without orders. Times without number it has happened that Russian soldiers stationed within one of the numerous wooden palaces of the country have allowed themselves to be burnt to death rather than abandon their posts without orders.

The same absolute obedience to orders, the same stubbornness, and the same disregard of death have won many battles, and the Germans in the time of Frederick the Great learnt to fear the Russian soldier's stubbornness. The troops of most nations retire or flee after serious losses. Not so the Russians. At Zorndorf the Prussians, under Frederick the Great lost 13,500 men out of 35,000, while the Russians lost no fewer than 21,000 out of 42,000. When Frederick met the Russians at Kunersdorf, they displayed the same contempt of death. Not through good generalship, but through the determination and dogged fearlessness of the Russian soldiers did Frederick the Great lose some of his greatest battles. At Borodino, the battle was undecided, because the Russians did not give way to Napoleon's onslaught, although they lost 38,000 out of 110,000. In the Crimea, in the Balkans and in Manchuria, Russian troops displayed the same characteristics which made them feared in the time of Frederick the Great and of Napoleon. The Russian soldier has won battles which Russian generals, supported by ordinary soldiers, would have lost.

Russia's defeat by Japan has brought about far-reaching reforms in the Russian army. The Russian officer has become more studious and earnest than he used to be. Efficiency has become

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general. The whole army has been modernised, and money has been freely spent to bring the army up-to-date. Between 1905 and 1914 Russia's yearly expenditure on the army has increased from £40,800,000 to £64,700,000, and the enormous additional expenditure incurred has, been well and carefully applied.

The mechanical efficiency of the Russian army has been greatly improved in the course of the last few years. The most difficult mechanical service is undoubtedly the aviation branch of the army. It is noteworthy and significant that after France Russia has the largest and most efficient corps of aviators, and that she has developed the most powerful aeroplanes existing. The intellectual advance of the Russian army is noticeable from the very large output of high-class military literature. Lately many Russian military books have been translated into French, German, and English. The fact that so many Russian military works have been published shows that there must be a large reading public for them among Russian officers, and that scientific study is much encouraged.

According to the latest data, the peace strength of the Russian army is 1,305,000, exclusive of 155,000 Cossacks and old soldiers. Service is compulsory from 20 to 43 years. With a yearly levy of nearly 500,000, the Russians can put almost 10,000,000 soldiers in the field. The Russians have modern quick-firing guns, but their magazine rifles date from 1891. These did not give rise to complaints in the Japanese war. Still, the Russian Government decided to introduce new rifles, and by now 20 per cent. of the soldiers should be furnished with the new arm. Of late years the organisation of the army has been much improved, with the object of facilitating and accelerating mobilisation.

In August, 1913, an important French military mission, headed by General Joffre, went to Russia. It attended the manoeuvres directed by Grand Duke Nicholas, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies, who directs operations at the present moment. It stayed in Russia for four weeks, and arranged during that time everything for the co-operation of the French and Russian armies in case of a war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.—Globe.

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A. BUNE

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY. (Br. 1st Section).

NOTICE.

On Sunday, October 11th, and each succeeding Sunday until further notice and also on Public Holidays, an additional train will leave Kowloon for Sheung Shui (Fanning Golf Links) at 8.45 a.m. calling at Tai Po at 9.15 a.m.

By Order,
ROBERT BAKER,
Acting Manager,
Kowloon, 6th October, 1914.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY the 12th instant.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1914.

TO LET.

TO LET.—168, The Peak. The Kowloon. Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

TO LET.—2 Canton Villas, Kowloon. Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

THE GYM KHANA.

GATE MONEY taken at the GYM KHANA on Saturday will be given to the PRINCE OF WALES' FUND, WITHOUT ANY DEDUCTION FOR EXPENSES.

It is hoped therefore that Members of the Jockey Club and others who have hitherto enjoyed the privilege of free admission will pay on this occasion, as every dollar paid for a ticket is a direct gift to the Fund, and "MANY A MICKLE MAKES A MUCKLE."

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MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.....	Suwa Maru Capt. Mura T. 25,000 Aisuta Maru Capt. Iritzuwa T. 16,000	[WEDNES., 21st Oct., at 10 a.m. [WEDNES., 4th Nov., at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuyo T. 12,500 Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	[TUES., 20th Oct., at 4 p.m. [TUES., 3rd Nov., at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. Takada T. 9,300 Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 16,000	[FRIDAY, 23rd Oct., at noon. [WED., 18th Nov., at noon.
CALCUTTA via S'hai, Penang & Rangoon	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date T. 12,500	[SATUR., 17th Oct.,
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada T. 5,000	[MONDAY, 26th Oct.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Inaba Maru Capt. Tomimura T. 12,500	[FRIDAY, 13th Oct.
MOJI and Kobe....	Ceylon Maru Capt. Noguchi T. 12,000	[FRIDAY, 23rd Oct.
KOBE & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 12,500	[FRIDAY, 16th Oct.

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SHANGHAI.....	Chenan	11th Oct. at daylight
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Hongkong 8th Oct., 1914.

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Tjipanas	JAVA	1st half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tjimahi	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tjilwong	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.	JAVA	2nd half Oct.
Tjibodas	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Tjimanock	JAVA	1st half Nov.	SHAI	1st half Nov.
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[15]

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Steamer.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
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Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" " Sat., 14th Nov.
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Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

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Aldenharn	3rd Oct.	30th Oct., "

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(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

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Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans ... TUES., 13th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore ... FRI., 16th Oct. at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins ... SAT., 10th Oct. at 4 p.m.
---------------	---

FOR SWATOW.—

Haimun	A. H. Stewart ... THUR., 8th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart ... SUN., 11th Oct. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

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29

LOG BOOK.

Insurance Risks.

A marine insurance official in Calcutta was questioned by a Press representative with regard to the Japanese declaration of war and its effects upon insurance risks. The matter was not one about which it was easy to give an opinion which would be looked upon as being held by the whole of marine insurance agents. His personal impression was that insurance agents would not regard the declaration as a new risk but would rather look upon it as a matter likely to increase confidence. The fact that the Japanese fleet would safeguard Eastern waters would dispel the little vague uneasiness that was felt. "Now that we can presume the German fleet to be bottled up, we cannot think that there is much war risk here."

Washed Ashore on a Coral Island.

The following graphic story of the wreck of the s.s. Kenzie on a coral island, and the privations suffered by her passengers and crew, has been sent to the Pioneer by that paper's Colombo correspondent:—The officers and men of the s.s. Kenzie were landed at Colombo to-day (the 2nd instant), from the Maldives in the Sultan's private sloop and a huggalow belonging to Messrs. Adamly and Company. Beaten and battered by the monsoon, with both engines hopelessly broken down, the Kenzie was bound from Karachi to Mauritius with 94 souls—12 native passengers (including 4 women), European officers and 78 native officers. The crew, under what sail they could raise, made for the north of the Maldives in the hope of getting in touch with a sea-going vessel. After drifting for seven days at the mercy of the storm, the vessel was driven ashore with great violence on an uninhabited coral island. The lascars crew rushed for the boats and got away with one before they could be checked. Another was smashed in the davits, but in the third the passengers and the remainder of the crew and officers got safely ashore, where they found that the lascars who had taken the first boat had already found refuge. A few dry biscuits, coconuts, and young birds taken from their nests and cooked over camp fires formed the only meal taken that day, but in the morning the carcasses of five sheep and several bags of onions were washed ashore from the wreck. With these the men in damaged, leaking boats made their way by easy stages to the inhabited islands. At last they reached Male and were most cordially and hospitably received by the Sultan of the Maldives. On Tuesday at 9 a.m. they departed for Noliwango Faro, in tow by native dhows. They reached the island at 3-30 p.m. Noliwango Faro is a far more important island than the others visited. It is governed by a representative of the Sultan, who gave the travellers a cordial welcome. The inhabitants were most hospitable and changed the travellers' diet to fowls and turtle's eggs. They were able to enjoy a bath and washed and dried their clothes. They remained with Gubit, the Sultan's representative, for four days. As the boats were considerably damaged they discarded them and on Saturday continued their voyage in large dhows to Male. The voyage occupied nearly three days. They reached Male on the afternoon of the 24th August. The Sultan received them most graciously, and engaged twenty tailors and numerous shoemakers, and made them clothes and boots. He also fitted them out with shirts and handkerchiefs, etc. During this time arrangements were being made to send them to Ceylon. Before they left the Sultan invited them to his residence, where they were afforded excellent entertainment. The Sultan spoke in high terms of the British Government and said the British had been most kind to his subjects under similar circumstances. He was delighted to have the opportunity of repaying the debt. He provided boxes to keep their clothes and gave the officers the use of his private schooner, Murky, for the journey to Colombo.

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MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat., 10th Oct. at 3 p.m.
Tsien, via S'hai & W'wei...	Cheongshing*	Sun., 11th Oct. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & O'outta...	Kutsang*	Wed., 14th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang*	Thur., 15th Oct. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang*	Sat., 17th Oct. at 3 p.m.

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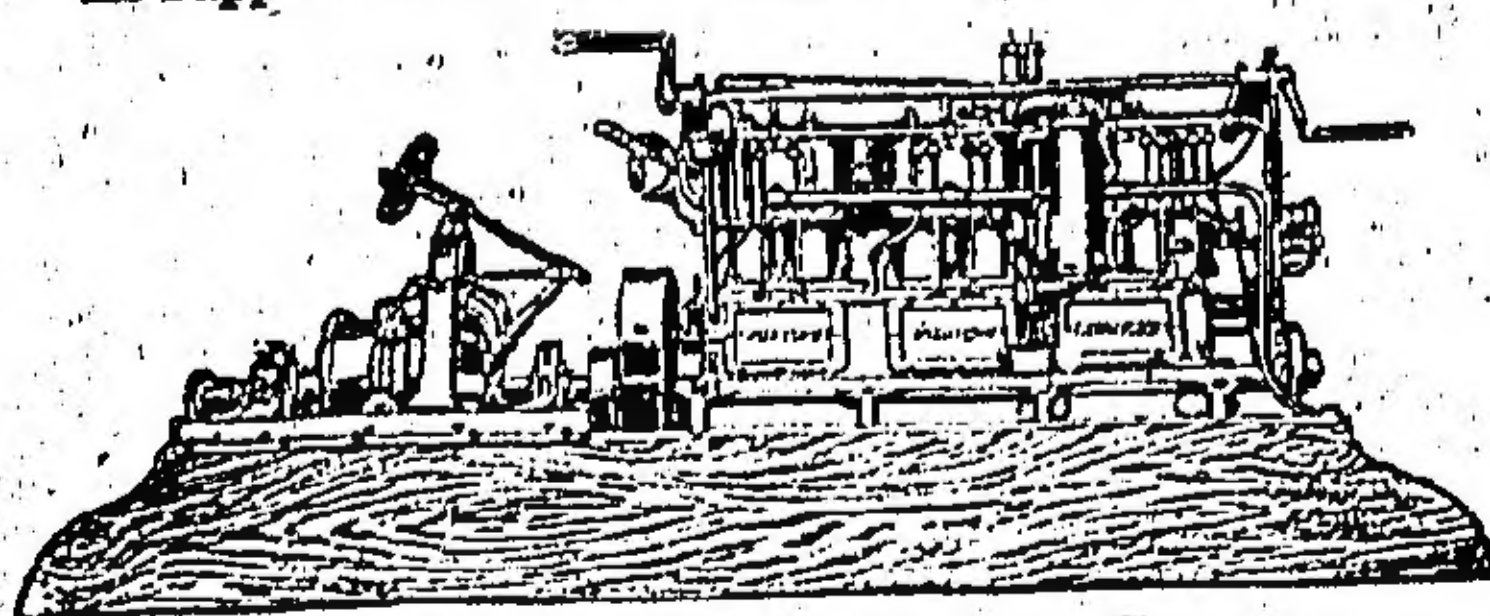
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London, via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	P. & O.	10, Oct.
London & A'werp via S'pore etc.	Namur	P. & O.	14, Oct.
Marseilles, via Ports	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'isco via S'hai & Co.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	13, Oct.
V'toria, B.C., & T'mavia S'hai & Co.	Ohunsang	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
New York	B'ton Castle	D. & Co.	15, Oct.
V'toria & Tacoma via K'lung, etc.	Canada M.	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	20, Oct.
Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	20, Oct.
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.	China	P. M. Co.	27, Oct.
London & Antwerp	Mon'shire	J. M. Co.	4, Nov.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
South America Line	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	2, Dec.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	9, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	9, Oct.
S'hai, Y'hama, Kobe and Moji	Ceylon	N. Y. K.	9, Oct.
S'pore, Pang, & O'outta	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	10, Oct.
Amoy & Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	10, Oct.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	11, Oct.
Shanghai	Chennan	B. & S.	11, Oct.
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	13, Oct.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teau	B. & S.	13, Oct.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	13, Oct.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nellore	P. & O.	17, Oct.
Tamsui via Swatow and Anoy	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	18, Oct.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Wakasa M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Banri M.	D. & Co.	22, Oct.
Singapore, Mauritius and South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	30, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, etc.	Tjima-hi	J.C.J. L.	2, half O.
Java	Tjitaroom	J.C.J. L.	F. half O.
Shanghai	Tjiliwong	J.C.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tjinasas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

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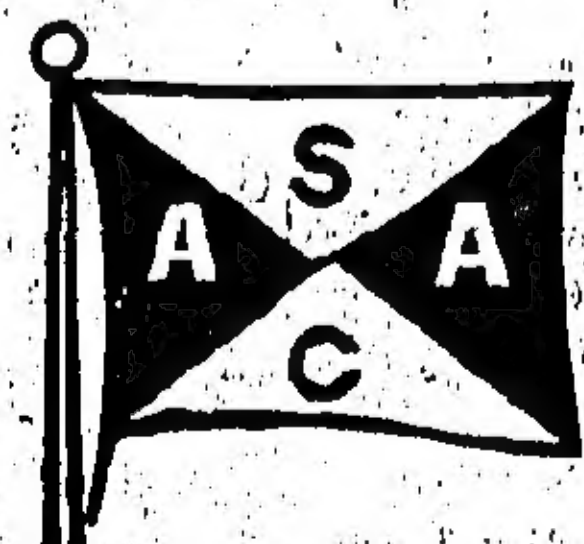
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For freight or information apply to

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SHEWAN TOMES & Co.
General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA arrived at San Francisco on the 17th Sept.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA will be despatched from this port at 1 p.m. Tuesday, October 13, for San Francisco, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Kobe, Shimonaka, Yokohama and Honolulu.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports & Manila) on 29th Sept. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 21st inst.

The A. O. Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Sydney on 1st inst. for Hongkong, via Newcastle, Port Darwin, Thursday Island and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 24th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, HOATA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The Barber Line s.s. CHALISTER left New York for Hongkong via Panama Canal on the 1st inst. and is due here on or about the 29th Oct.

The P. & O. s.s. SYRIA arrived at London on the 28th ult.

The Barber Line s.s. SHIMOSA sailed from New York via Panama Canal for Hongkong on the 3rd inst. and is therefore expected to arrive here on or about the 23rd November.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the 2nd December.

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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s.s. "SIBERIA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board October 7th, 1914, at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered October 12th, 1914 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown Monday, October 12th, 1914 at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. All claims must be filed on or before Nov. 4th, 1914 otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,

Agent.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1914.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Kawachi Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,821, M. Nakamura, 2nd ult.—Moji, Gen.—N. Y. K.	Atholl, Br. s.s. 3,051, L. Saxby, 22nd ult.—Singapore, 16th ult., Gen.—D. & Co.	Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 742, H. Marguerite, 26th Sept.—Hobrow, 25th Sept.—Gen.—A. R. Marty.	Sanuki Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,823, T. Date, 28th Sept.—Singapore, 22nd Sept., Gen.—N. Y. K.	Devenion, Br. s.s. 4,476, G. Moor, 28th ult.—Shanghai, 25th ult. Gen.—B. & S.	Lycad, Br. s.s. 4,814, Walker, 12th ult.—Singapore, 8th ult., Gen.—B. & S.	Baeri Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,361, S. Sago, 17th ult.—Japan Sugar—D. & Co.	Kief, Norw. s.s. 733, Amundsen, 18th ult.—Bangkok, Rico—Order.	Sultan van Kool, Dut. s.s. 1,419, E. R. Vries, 19th ult.—Tartan, 12th ult.—Fuel oil—A. P. Co.	Tjimanook, Dut. s.s. 5,000, A. W. Le Rooy, 19th ult.—Shanghai, Gen.—J. C. J. L.	Candia, Br. s.s. 5,191, R. E. Pool, 20th ult.—London, 9th Aug. Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	Fukura Maru, Jap. s.s. O. Kasaki, 20th ult.—Moji, 14th ult., Coal—M. B. K.	Heijun Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,953, Miyazaki, 20th ult.—Canton Bay, 16th ult., Coal—M. B. K.	Kashima, Jap. s.s. 6,516, M. Yagi, 21st ult.—Shanghai, Gen.—Order.	Canada Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,138, H. Yamamoto, 3rd inst.—Shanghai, 30th ult. Gen. & Flour—O. S. K.	Yamato Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,674, Baba, 2nd inst.—Sourabaya, 22nd ult., Sugar—Suzuki & Co.	Shinyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,664, Okuma, 2nd inst.—Kantau, 26th ult., Coal—Suzuki & Co.	Liman, Br. s.s. 1,359, Jones, 2nd inst.—Shanghai, 28th ult. Gen.—B. & S.	Oriental, Br. s.s. 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 3rd inst.—Bombay, Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	Wellington, Br. s.s. 3,626, J. T. Evans, 4th inst.—Cardiff, Gen.—Order.	Siberia, Am. s.s. 5,655, A. Zweder, 5th inst.—S. Francisco, 5th ult., Gen.—P. M. Co.	Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,092, W. G. G. Leask, 6th inst.—Manila, 3rd inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Anna, Norw. s.s. 1,017, A. Asulson, 5th inst.—Bangkok, 27th inst., Rice—Chinese.	Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,562, Jenkins, 5th inst.—Sail on, 30th ult., Rice & Gen.—Chinese.	Mackinaw, Am. s.s. 2,005, W. G. Krebs, 5th inst.—Saigon, 1st inst., Coal—D. & Co.	Kutang, Br. s.s. 3,106, Bradley, 6th inst.—Moji, Coal—J. M. & Co.	Nakai Maru, 2,275, Y. Tannaki, 7th inst. Moji, 1st inst., Coal—M. B. K.	Fujisan Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,043, R. Watanabe, 6th inst.—Tsumei, 4th inst., Coal—M. B. K.	Hokuto Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,426, K. Morita, 6th inst.—Palik Papan, 28th ult., Sugar & Candles—D. & Co.	Waimua, Br. s.s. 1,141, H. S. Searat, 7th inst.—Swatow, 6th inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.	Standard, Norw. s.s. 895, H. N. Bull, 5th inst.—Bangkok, 25th ult., R. Co.—T. & Co.
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TIDE TABLE.

5th Oct. to 11th Oct., 1914.

Day	Time	High Water	Low Water	Time	High Water	Low Water
Mon	5	10	4	5	10	4
Tues	6	10	4	5	10	4
Wed	7	11	5	6	11	5
Thur	8	11	5	6	11	5
Fri	9	11	5	6	11	5
Sat	10	11	5	6	11	5
Sun	11	11	5	6	11	5

m morning. a afternoon.

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No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	156' top 120' bottom	30'	7' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	74'	18' 6"	7' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	264'	49' 3"	14'	7' 6"
Paint Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	240'	50'	14'	7' 6"
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Consolidation Dock	450'	85'	20'	7' 6"
ABERDEEN					
Harbour Dock	430'	84'	21'	7' 6"
Lamont Dock	225'	64'	15'	7' 6"

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1914.

TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

SIR WILLIAM CARINGTON.

(Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph.")

London, Received Oct. 8.

The death is announced of Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon. Sir William Henry Peregrine Carington, K.C.B., Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse since 1910. (Deceased, who was born in 1845, was formerly Lieut.-Col. of the Grenadier Guards, and saw service in the Egyptian campaign of 1882. From 1888 to 1893 he was Liberal M.P. for Wycombe.)

BRITISH TRADE.

LAST MONTH'S FIGURES.

London, Received Oct. 8.

The trade returns for the month of September show decreases in imports totalling £10,303,788 and in exports amounting to £15,750,763.

There are increases in the import of grain, flour, paper-making materials and raw wool.

SPECIAL PRAYER FOR SAILORS.

Form Ordered by Archbishop
of Canterbury.

London newspapers of August 26 contain the following announcement by the Archbishop of Canterbury:—

"Additional prayer on behalf of our Sailors at this time.—In drawing up the Forms of Public and of Private Prayer which are now almost everywhere in use, we have tried to provide for the changing requirements of these anxious days. It is good to know of the wide-spread adoption of daily intercession in church, especially at noon, when the bell gives helpful reminder to those who are at work, that they can in shop or office or factory or field lift up their hearts unto the Lord. It is possible that the attention concentrated upon soldiers in the field, together of course with the soldiers of our Allies, may have resulted in our thinking less than we ought about the peculiar trial imposed, as the days pass, upon the patience and courage of our sailors. We should like them to feel assured that they, not less than the land forces, have been and are being steadily remembered in our prayers, and I append an additional prayer, which may, I think, be found appropriate.

RANDALL CANTUAR.

Let us pray specially for the Sailors in our Fleet at this time. (Pause for silent prayer.)

O Thou that slumberest not nor sleepest, protect, we pray Thee, our sailors from the hidden perils of the sea, from the snares and assaults of the enemy. In the anxious hours of waiting, steady and support those on whom the burdens of responsibility lie heavily; and grant that in dangers often, in watchings often, in weariness often, they may serve Thee with a quiet mind; through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Marine Offences.

Two Chinese boatpeople were fined \$10 each, at the Marine Court, this morning for failing to renew their licences and for moving about the Harbour in prohibited hours. A Chinese boatman who cast his net in the Harbour, contrary to regulations was fined \$10.

Shanghai Stock Exchange.

We understand that the Committee of the Shanghai Stock Exchange are trying to arrange to reopen the Stock Exchange for cash and October transactions on Monday next, the 12th inst.

PRUSSIA AND SOUTH GERMANY.

The Latent Antagonism.

To judge from a section of the British press, one would be led to believe that the Prussian and German are synonymous, that the mailed fist of Prussia is throwing down the challenge to England expresses of necessity the will, free and unbiased, of the German people. Nothing could be more erroneous. It is true there is a German Parliament, the "Reichstag," in which both German and Prussian are supposed to be represented. But are they? It may be hard for the Englishman, with his inborn love for freedom and fair play, to realize that this huge machinery of the Reichstag is absolutely powerless in the presence of the iron will of its master, the German Emperor, backed by his intimate advisers, the Prussian Junkers, the Pan-German party, a war party which consists of a clique of hot-headed militarists and people interested in the production of war material.

What then has the Reichstag to do or to say? No less a personage than Herr Albert Ballin, so well-known in shipping circles, and himself a free citizen of the free State of Hamburg, will answer you, friend of the Kaiser's though he be: "Der Reichstag hatte und hat fortgesetzt leidet nichts zu sagen." That is: "Unfortunately the Reichstag never had any say and has continued to have none." It is little understood in England how the German nation, including the Reichstag, is under the domination of the Kaiser and his Junker surroundings. There have been signs within recent years of revolt in the Reichstag against the Kaiser's rash, irresponsible utterances and doings, which on more than one occasion brought the country to the very verge of war. These events are still fresh in the minds of all, and set the world wondering: What? The Reichstag questioning the actions of the Kaiser? Truly, wonders will never cease. But for years the German people had obeyed under this autocratic rule until the horrors, the threatened horrors of war, thanks to their irresponsible war lord, made them forget for the time being the blind submission to which they had been educated. Unfortunately, there this episode ended.

Neither is Prussia the "dear child" amongst the German States, but, as it has always been since 1871, the "enfant terrible" not only of Germany, but even of Europe within recent years. It is a well-known fact that there is little love lost between the South German, from Cologne down to the borders of Switzerland, and the Prussian, so different in character and methods. "Das Bild des Kaisers," by W. Hauff, illustrates this beautifully. How well the writer remembers, when the Rhine Province came under Prussian rule, after the war in 1871, and when it was announced and explained to us Rhinelanders that now we were Prussians. Young as we were, we understood by the facial expression of our teacher and the tone of his voice, how unwelcome and hateful the task, to have us sing "Ich bin ein Preusse," instead of the "Wacht am Rhein."

That the Kulturkampf has not lessened the feeling of dislike to the arrogance of Prussian rule, goes without saying. For staunch Protestant as is the Prussian, just as staunch a Catholic is the South German. How fierce was the war waged against the Catholic population by Bismarck after 1871, may be gauged from the fact that practically every archbishop, bishop, and priest, accused by Prussian spies, who mixed with the congregations in the Catholic churches, of or-

joining this ruthless war of a peaceful population for the sake of its religious convictions, were banned or imprisoned without further ceremony. Descriptions of such priests as dared to say Mass in Germany were printed broadcast in the Press, setting a price for their capture. Religious instruction was banned from the Catholic Schools, and all religious orders were banned the country.

The feeling of dislike is kept alive in many other ways, inasmuch as all the police in the Rhineland hail from Prussia, with few exceptions; and what is said of the police applies also to the more important posts under the Prussian Government, to mention only the railways. Proud, haughty, and brutal as the Prussian can be, as kindly natured is the South German. Doubtless the German people admire, as the world at large admires, the extraordinary organising capacity of the Prussian; it has responded on less than a day's notice, during and after its humiliation by Napoleon, to its warcry for battle against the then European tyrant, and followed the Prussian lead to victory for the liberty of the German race.

As Napoleon dreamt of a world-empire, so apparently, did Prussian ambition. But to accomplish this, England stood in the way. Create a navy, strengthen and increase the army, foster a hostile feeling against England by an inspired press, aided by a certain section of the English half-penny press, the articles of which against Germany were reproduced as expressing the opinion of the British people, such was the policy which was initiated and was ruthlessly pursued until a year or two ago. Then people grew anxious at the ever-increasing bitterness. People began to reflect! War with England seemed so unnatural! What were they to fight for? Was not England Germany's best customer, and vice versa? The same thoughts occupied British public opinion, and the result was a desire for a better understanding of each other, which again resulted in an interchange of visits of influential public bodies, and an increased peaceful invasion of Englishmen into Germany, and vice versa. The result became soon apparent in gradually improved relations and mutual respect.

But what about Prussia in all this? It was not, apparently, judging from later events, according to its liking. For what use the navy, what use the army, for which so many sacrifices had been made, if now Germany and England were to conclude a friendship? Unless England were prepared to prove that friendship by remaining an uninterested onlooker! And thus the German people will find out, if they have not already begun to do so, that after all both these weapons had not been strengthened to gain greater respect in the world, to obtain a little more room for the surplus population and protect them, to make fast friendships with the more powerful nations on the earth, with England especially, for the advancement of civilisation and mutual rivalry in all that is honourable, but to create a world-empire. What steps it shall take when all this is realised after the horrors of this war, what revenge they shall take on those who have so ruthlessly betrayed them into this catastrophe, only the future can tell.—Globe.

Remanded.

The Chinese woman who stands charged with the theft of some jewellery and cheques from a sister in the Government Civil Hospital, has been remanded until Wednesday next.

SEAMEN AND DISCIPLINE.

Conditions in British and German Navies.

There has just been placed upon the market a little book entitled "Notes on Torpedo Work in H. M. Ships," from which it will be seen that it does not profess to make any appeal to the general public, but only to those who are professionally interested in the many duties and responsibilities which fall upon those who, besides having charge of the torpedoes and their gear, have also to attend to everything in the ship which has the slightest connection with an electric current. To refer to such a book at the beginning of an article dealing with discipline may at first seem rather incongruous; but the writer, who modestly signs himself "R. P.," gives in one short paragraph the whole spirit of discipline in the modern British Navy. He says that in order to get the best work out of the men "it is only necessary to treat them, with consideration. Let them know what is required of them, and show that one takes practical interest in their work and also in their welfare. Endeavour to let them always have their full meal hours; give them a fairly easy time when there is not much work to be done; and let them understand that, when necessity arises, they must work continuously day and night if the service requires it."

It has been said of the present First Sea Lord, Prince Louis of Battenberg, that when he took command of the Second Cruiser Squadron in 1905 he had the whole of the crew aft and addressed them briefly, but to the point, in something like the following terms:—"When there's nothing to do you needn't do it; but when there is something to be done it's to be done at the double, and the flagships got to do it quicker and better than any other ship in the squadron." The story may or may not be true, but at any rate it is typical of the First Sea Lord's way with ships and men, and it was with a compressed version of the views put forward by the author quoted above. As one having no inconsiderable knowledge of the British blue-jacket, and more especially of the fact that the disciplinary "growls" of the lower deck—of those whose rank is somewhere below the region of the wardroom—would disappear on blot if the views of Prince Louis and "R. P." were universal throughout the service.

In recent years—and we cannot withhold the greatest credit from Mr. Churchill in this matter—the disciplinary foundations of the British Navy have improved enormously. To-day the British seaman is treated as a grown man of more than ordinary education and responsibility, and any officers who abuse their proper authority are dealt with swiftly and severely. The men themselves, of course, are not wholly angels; if they were they would be vastly out of place in a Dreadnought or a destroyer; and there is perhaps just the faintest indication of a tendency to push too far the privileges which are allowed them. But these are only isolated cases. Even in peacetime the feeling between officers and men is almost universally one of comradeship—not of that familiar sort which almost ruined the French Navy under M. Pelletan, but that firmer kind which is based on a mutual understanding and a desire to work together for the common end—for the credit of the ship, for the honour of the navy, and for the glory of the flag.

In the German navy the condi-

tions are naturally different from those prevailing in our own. In the British Fleet, except for a small proportion of "special service" (five year) men every man undertakes to serve for twelve years from the time when he reaches the age of 18, and many, on reaching the age of 30, re-engage for a further ten years in order to earn a pension. Of Germany's lower deck personnel, however, no fewer than 70 per cent. are pressed men, who serve for three years with the fleet, for four years in the reserve (during which time they must put in two annual drills of eight weeks' duration) and after that, until they complete their 39th year, in the Seewehr. The best of the long service men (30 per cent. of the total personnel) make the navy a life career, but the others after two years' training, serve only seven years with the fleet.

Generally speaking, discipline is less iron-bound, and therefore more contributory to efficiency, in the German Navy than in the German Army. This may be attributed in the first place to the fact that in the navy officers and men are thrown more closely together, and therefore understand one another better, and in the second to the fact that the navy is not the preserve of the Prussian military caste to anything like the same extent as the army. In recent years, however, there has been a notable influx of the Prussian nobility into the German Navy, with results not altogether happy for our present enemies.

These nobles naturally enter into the executive branch; and four years ago the commander of the Baltic station (Admiral von Prittwitz and Gaffron) issued an order in which he solemnly advised the engineer officers of the German navy never to book seats in the orchestra stalls of the theatres which they might visit, because it might happen that an executive officer would be sitting in the same part of the house! The social question as between executives and engineers exists in the British Navy, but it has never been carried quite so far as this; while the difficulty is now being overcome here by entering both branches from the same sources at the age of 13 or so, and sorting them out at 21 or 22, according to their choice, their abilities, or the needs of the Service.

On the whole, however, the spirit which animates the personnel of the German navy is admirable—a fact which, no doubt, is largely due to the manner in which the Emperor has taken the sea service under his wing. When, in the autumn of 1900, Prince Henry of Prussia hauled down his flag as commander-in-chief of the High Sea Fleet, he circulated a general order in the following terms:—"Fearlessness, calm and purposeful work, with the hour of trial alone in view; reticence, strict discipline, coupled with a kindly feeling on the part of superiors towards subordinates; true comradeship—these qualities must continue in the future in ever-increasing measure to distinguish the officers and men of the High Sea Fleet." Such a message seems to indicate the existence of an excellent feeling between officers and men; but it cannot blind us to the fact that 24 per cent. of Germany's naval seamen leave the service every year and are replaced by raw recruits. It is an axiom in the British Navy that it takes three years to turn a volunteer recruit into an efficient seaman, without giving him any special qualifications; and unless German training methods are vastly superior to ours it is difficult to see how any of the three-year conscripts can have become valuable naval assets, even by the time they are discharged to the reserve.—Globe.

Naval Correspondent.

THE ALLEGED SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A "Worthy Precedent" Not Established.

An application was made to Mr. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, in the case in which Ernest Magnus Almborg is under remand on a charge of wilfully and maliciously wounding and causing grievous bodily harm to T. Berry.

Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, on behalf of the defence, asked Mr. Melbourne to remand the prisoner for three days in the custody of the police. His firm was anxious to get information out of him. They had certain work in progress and he had papers in his possession at the office, which were wanted.

Inspector M. O' Sullivan said the prisoner could be interviewed in the prison, by permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police, and there would be no difficulty.

Mr. Melbourne was afraid he could not grant the application. Mr. Lewis remarked that under the section, his Worship had absolute power to make the order.

His Worship did not think it was ever done, but Mr. Lewis was of opinion that this was an opportunity of establishing a worthy precedent. The Captain Superintendent had told him he could not send the prisoner out without an order from his Worship.

His Worship said he would make the order if the police had no objection, but Mr. Lewis admitted that they had; it was only a question of police convenience.

The application was not granted.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Parades.—Parades for tomorrow Friday 9th instant:—6 a.m. Recruits. Artillery Battery. Aiming Drill and Musketry Instruction under Sergt. Major Murphy D.O.L.I. Remains Group 1 and Civil Service Company under Co. Officers—5 p.m. Group 2 and 3 Route March.

Detail.—On duty, Group 1 and Civil Service Company; Officers on duty. Capt. Scott, Capt. Churchill and Lieut. Kennett. Orderly officer, Lieut. Kennett. To furnish Guard to-night, No. 2 Section Artillery Battery; tomorrow, Civil Service Company; Orderly Sergeant to-night, Corporal Danar; to-morrow, Sergt. Barlow. Hongkong Volunteer Reserves. Parades.—There will be no parade on Thursday the 8th October. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies will parade on Sunday the 11th October at 6.15 a.m. Dress drill order, shirt-sleeves, and waterbottles.

Assembly.—Revised telephone lists must be handed in by Section Commanders by Friday the 9th inst.

ALLEGED ARMED ROBBERY.

A Witness who was in Doubt.

The case in which four men stand charged with armed robbery at Lu Tau Village, Kowloon, was continued at the Police Court, this afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood.

Mr. O. A. S. Russ defended one of the prisoners.

A woman, who was in the house where the robbery was committed, was unable to identify Mr. Russ as one of the robbers, though she would not swear he was not there.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

THE LANGKAT OUTPUT.

We are informed by Messrs. Wright and Hornby that the Langkat output from September 24 to the end of last month is as follows:—

September 24	Tons.
25	250
26	284
27	270
28	300
29	297
30	258
	236

Hongkong Stock Exchange to Re-open.

At a meeting of local stock-brokers, held this morning, it was decided that the Hongkong Stock Exchange should re-open on the 15th of this month, for the transaction of cash business in local shares and as far forward as the end of the month.

EUROPEAN SEAMEN CHARGED.

At the Marine Court, this morning, four Europeans appeared to answer charges of ship desertion.

Henry Hunter, fireman; E. Hammock, seaman; Frank O'Leary, fireman; and Alex. Neilson, were charged with unlawfully leaving the s.s. Shipcoote, in Hongkong Harbour, without permission.

Police Inspector McDonald informed Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., that the master of the ship made a report to the police that the four defendants were missing from the ship. Yesterday the witness was going in a tamcar along the Praya, by Arsenal Street, when he saw the defendants standing under the verandah of the Naval Canteen. Witness got off the car and challenged them. They admitted being the wanted men. He arrested them.

The first defendant said he left the ship to go ashore on the 4th—he had leave.

The second defendant said he went ashore without leave and got drunk.

The third defendant said he had leave on Saturday.

The fourth defendant said he went on shore on Saturday, having leave.

The cases were remanded.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA will sail from Yokohama Friday, October 8th for Hongkong via Japan Ports and Manila. The United States mail has been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha s.s. SUWA MARU scheduled to arrive at Hongkong in the morning of Monday, the 19th inst.

Passengers Departed.

On the 6th inst., for San Francisco etc. Miss A. J. Robinson, Mrs. E. E. Norton, R. J. Tobin, Mrs. R. T. Cruz, Miss I. E. Bonedick, H. R. Reed, Mrs. S. M. Richardson, J. Gorman, Mrs. M. N. Reed, Wm. Tang, D. Prall, G. B. Phillips, T. A. Rector, Miss W. B. Rector, Mr. & Mrs. L. W. Lim-yeung, Col. & Mrs. L. O. Koo, Judge & Mrs. P. M. Moir, Wm. Soan, Chuan, Col. & Mrs. F. Green, Dr. T. N. Gattrell, M. Jaffer, Chas. Derbyshire, Mrs. K. Lovering, Miss D. Smoller, Mr. & Mrs. C. Candlin, Mr. & Mrs. Ching Ek Pho, Miss L. H. G. Rell, F. F. de Montagne, OS Turner, W. E. Smith, G. H. Potts, Dr. & Mrs. G. B. Moir, Mrs. H. E. Blocker, E. Kadori, Mrs. H. S. Bonedick, W. E. Gandy, Mrs. W. H. Emerson, F. Guernsey, J. H. Green, J. E. H. Bruce, J. M. Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. Y. Sanno, Miss H. Barlow, Chas. Haw-saw, Mrs. L. A. Seaton, P. L. Lo, T. E. Zoullie, Mrs. G. Deschamps, Miss N. Ngan, H. M. Shiraz, H. H. Hiers, Mrs. P. V. Van, Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Blagden, Miss Ek Pho, W. F. Pahud de Mortagne, Shik King Kul, Mr. & Mrs. A. Wilson, Sister M. M. Thomas, Y. M. Hani, Mrs. L. E. Ekhhardt, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Lewis, M. J. O'Leary, L. J. Weinman, Mrs. N. Briggs, Miss B. Clough, Paul Tang, B. G. O'Connell, W. A. Manton, A. B. Farley, A. D. Collins, W. A. Manton, A. B. Lawson, Mr. & Mrs. O. Barlow, Mr. & Mrs. A. Dore, Hoang K. Wai-sau, Mrs. E. Boyer, K. O. Lo, R. W. Peach, N. W. Stevens, Mrs. M. Hoo, R. W. Scott, F. Frarone, Miss M. Leslie, Mr. & Mrs. F. Frarone, Sur. W. K. M. Koldikawa.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **SATURDAY, the 10th October 1914,** commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, 103 Pairs Gents' and Ladies Boots and Shoes also 95 Pieces of High Class Tweed and Flannel Suit Lengths. On view from Friday the 9th October.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY the 12th October, 1914, commencing at 12 o'clock noon at the Leung Wing Wharf The River Steamers "Hoi Ming"

Length 193 feet 6 inches
Breadth 32 " 7 "
Depth 10 " 2 "
Nett Tonnage 380
Gross tonnage 612.77
Passenger accommodation 1158
Carrying Capacity 380 tons
3 Decks (including boat deck)
3 Bulkheads.

Engines—2 Cylinder compound surface condensing, stroke 18", nominal H.P. 65, speed 11 knots.
Screws—twin
"Hoi Wa"

Length 150 feet
Breadth 28 "
Depth 9 " 6 inches
Nett tonnage 99.81
Gross tonnage 304.82
Passenger accommodation 613
Carrying Capacity 300 tons

Engines—2 Cylinders compound surface condensing, stroke 22", H.P. 33, speed 8½ knots (single screw).
On View now.

For further particulars Apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY the 14th October, 1914, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Antique China and Curios from Ming to Towkwoong Dynasties comprising—

5 COLOURED and BLUE and WHITE VASES, PLATES, BOWLS, FIGURES, OLD BRONZES, PEKING CLOISONNE INCENSE BURNERS and VASES, JADE ORNAMENTS, SNUFF BOTTLES etc., etc.

A few pieces of Canton Blackwood Ware.
On view from Tuesday, the 13th October.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

(By Order of the Mortgagee) of
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

situate at Wing Wo Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, to be sold by Public Auction, on

MONDAY the 19th day of Oct., 1914, at 3 o'clock p.m.

by
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
at his sales rooms in Duddell Street.

The property consists of:—
All that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Section C of Marine Lot No. 63A together with the messuages and premises thereon known as Nos. 29 and 31 Wing Wo Street and including a certain right of way over the whole of Wing Wo Street.

The said premises are held for the term of 991 years from the 26th day of December 1861 created therein by the Crown Lease of the said Lot dated the 4th day of July 1862 and made between Queen Victoria of the one part and Frederick Horson Block of the other part subject to the payment of the Crown Rent and to the observance and performance of the Lessee's covenants therein reserved and contained.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—
Messrs. EWENS & NEEDHAM,
Solicitors for the Vendor,
or to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1914.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

GRAND AMATEUR BOXING TOURNAMENT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

TO BE HELD AT THE

CITY HALL.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir F.H. May, K.C.M.G., General F.H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore R.N. Anstruther, C.M.C., R.N.

ON

SATURDAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1914,

AT 9 P.M. SHARP.

Silver Cups and Gold Medals for winners and runners-up of all weights.

An Amateur Boxing Certificate will be presented to every man taking part.

CONTESTANTS!

4 HEAVY WEIGHTS.

7 MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

4 LIGHT WEIGHTS.

10 FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Contestants will weigh in at the V.R.C. on the evening of the contests at 7.45 p.m. before the Stewards. The draw will take place after the weighing in.

Referee:—Commander Beckwith, R.N.

Judges:—Commander Blackwood, R.N., & Mr. A. Murdoch.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S. PRICES AS USUAL.

F. E. HALL, Promoter.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY 7th OCT.

THE GREAT JANSEN.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON MUSIC CO.

THURSDAY 8th

FREE MATINEE TO CHILDREN.

DOUGLAS & BARRY WILL OPEN SHORTLY.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

Exceedingly comic & very interesting pictures.

"WIFFLES & HIS CHARITABLE UNCLE"

"AN EXCITING HONEYMOON"

"THE TEMPLES OF NIKKO" (Japan)

"THE HISTORY OF POLICAT"

Pathe's Cartoon & American Gazette.

Saturday, 10th Oct.

The Great Colour Historical Drama

"TRAITORS TO THEIR KING"—in 5 parts 8,000 feet.

NOTICES

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

NEW MAP OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Size 62 x 31 with key for Locating Streets & Houses in Peak District—
Mounted on Linen, \$15.00.

NEW BOOKS.

MY BREATHING SYSTEM, by J. P. Muller	2.25	NOVELS.	
THE BRAIN IN HEALTH AND DISEASE, by J. S. Bolton	15.00	VANDOVER AND THE BRUTE, by Frank Norris	1.75
UNIVERSAL BIBLE DICTIONARY, by Rev. A. Buckland	3.10	THE SWINDLER, by Ethel M. Dell	1.75
ANY-CHRIST IN EGYPT, by W. N. Willis	1.75	PERCH OF THE DEVIL, by G. Alderton	3.50
INSANITY IN EVERY DAY PRACTICE, by E. Younger	3.10	THE VANISHED MESSENGER, by E. P. Oppenheim	3.50
		THE WALL BETWEEN, by Ralph D. Palce	3.50

New Stock of War Maps, \$3.00, \$1.00 and 50 cts. each

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON. 15 Morrison Hill Road.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, September 11, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa ..	lb.	21
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk ..	"	21
" Roast,—Shin ..	"	21
" Breast,—Ngau Lam ..	"	19
" Soup,—Tong Yuk ..	"	16
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa ..	"	22
" do,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau ..	"	33
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung ..	"	26
Bullock's Brains,—No ..	per set	12
" Tongue fresh,—Ngau Li ..	each	50
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li ..	"	60
" Head,—Ngau Tau ..	"	12.20
" Heart,—Ngau Sam ..	"	14
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin ..	"	22
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk ..	each	12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu ..	"	12
" Tail,—Ngau Mei ..	"	30
" Liver,—Ngau Kon ..	lb.	13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To ..	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-chai-tau-keuk ..	set	1.20
Mutton Chop,—Young Pai Kwat ..	lb.	26
" Leg,—Young Pei ..	"	26
" Shoulder,—Young Shau ..	"	24
" Saddle ..	"	27
Pigs Chitlings,—Chu Chong ..	"	27
" Brains,—Chu No ..	per set	24
" Feet,—Chu Keuk ..	lb.	14
" Fry,—Chu Chap ..	"	16
" Head,—Chu Tau ..	"	16
" Heart,—Chu Sam ..	each	12
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu ..	"	18
" Liver,—Chu Kon ..	lb	30
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat ..	"	26
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk ..	"	30
" Leg,—Chu Pei ..	"	30
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau ..	"	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet,—Chu Tau Keuk ..	set	60
" Heart,—Young Sam ..	each	8
" Kidneys,—Young Yiu ..	"	12
" Liver,—Young Kon ..	lb.	27
Sucking Pigs, To Order,—Chu Tsai ..	"	22
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau ..	"	22
" Mutton,—Shang Young Yau ..	"	27
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk ..	"	19
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung ..	"	20
Lard,—Chu Yau ..	"	22

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Tsai ..	lb	30
Capona, Large, Small,—Sin Kai ..	"	32
Ducks,—Ap ..	"	24
Doves,—Pan Kau ..	"	18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking) ..	per doz	20
Fowls, Canton,—Kai ..	lb	30
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai ..	"	25
Geese,—Ngo ..	"	33
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap ..	each	27
" Hoibow,—Hoi How Pak Kap ..	"	24
Turkeys, Cock,—Fo Kai Kung ..	lb.	60
" Hen, " " Na ..	"	45

FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu ..	lb	18
Bream,—Pin Yu ..	"	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu ..	"	17
Carp,—Li Yu ..	"	22
Catfish,—Chik Yu ..	"	15
Codfish,—Man Yu ..	"	16
Crabs,—Hoi ..	"	24
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu ..	"	18
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu ..	"	14
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap ..	"	15
Dog Fish,—Tui To Sha ..	"	12
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man ..	"	13
" Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu ..	"	20
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin ..	"	32
Frogs,—Tin Kai ..	"	33
Garoupa,—Shek Pan ..	"	45
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu ..	"	18
Herrings,—Tao Pak ..	"	23
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap ..	"	28
Labras,—Wong Fa Yu ..	"	20
Loach,—Wu Yu ..	"	28
Lobsters,—Lung Ha ..	"	30
Mackerel,—Chi Yu ..	"	20
Mox Fish,—Mong Yu ..	"	32
Mullet,—Chai Yu ..	"	20
Oysters,—Shang Ho ..	"	24
Parrotfish,—Kai Kung Yu ..	"	12
Perch,—Tau Lo ..	"	24
Pike,—Pa Pau Fong ..	"	18
Plaice,—Pan Yu ..	"	14
Pomfret,—Black,—Hak Ohong ..	"	23
Pomfret, White,—Pak Ohong ..	"	32
Prawns,—Ming Ha ..	"	40
Ray,—Pai Pa Sha ..	"	12
Rock Fish,—Shek Ki Yu Kung ..	"	18
Roach,—Chun Yu ..	"	12
Shark,—Sha Yu ..	lb	8
Salmon,—Mo Yu ..	"	35
Skate,—Po Yu ..	"	10
Shrimps,—Ha ..	"	24
Snapper,—Lap Yu ..	"	32
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu ..	"	32
Tench,—Wan Yu ..	"	20
Turbot,—Cho How Yu ..	"	20
Turtle—small, fresh water,—Keuk Yu ..	"	64

FRUITS.

Almonds,—Bang Yau ..	lb.	30
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho ..	"	20
" (Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho ..	"	20
" Small,—Hoi Tong ..	"	20

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.—	3
" (brides), Macao,—San Heung Chiu ..	3
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Fong Lut ..	12
Carambola,—Yeung To ..	12
Coconuts,—Ye Tse ..	12
Lemons, China,—Ling Mang ..	12
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mang ..	12
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone ..	30
" Fresh ..	30
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing ..	12
" Sweet ..	12
Pears, (American)—San Shoot Lay ..	12
" (Canton), Cook,—Sha Li ..	10
Peanuts,—Fa Shang ..	12
Perseimons Large,—Hung Tai ..	12
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pan Ti Po Lo ..	14
" 2nd ..	14
Plantain,—Tai Chiu ..	12
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai ..	12
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau ..	14
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwat ..	14
Walnuts,—Hop To ..	12
" Green,—Sang Hop Tuo ..	12
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa ..	each

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Ohi ..	lb	1
" Cheuk ..	"	1
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moo Pin Tau ..	"	1
" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin ..	"	1
" Sprout,—Ah Ohi ..	"	8
" Long,—Tau Kok ..	"	10
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau ..	each	8
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa ..	"	8
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa ..	"	8
" Red,—Hung Ke ..	"	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai ..	"	10
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsai ..	"	14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kam Shun ..	lb.	8
Carrots,—Kam Shun ..	lb.	12
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsai ..	"	12
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu ..	"	30
" Red,—Hung Fa Chiu ..	"	18
" Green,—Ching Lap Chiu ..	"	12
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu ..	"	10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa ..	each	2
Garlic,—Sun Tau ..	lb	8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung ..	"	8
" old,—Lo Keung ..	"	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan ..	"	15
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai ..	each	5
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsai ..	"	1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai ..	lb.	6
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai ..	"	8
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko ..	"	35
Mush Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa ..	each	12
Okra ..	"	12
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Ohong Tau ..	"	8
" Green,—Shang Ohong ..	"	8
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ohong Tau ..	"	6
Parsley,—Kui Tsai ..	lb.	8
Green Peas,—Ching Tat ..	lb.	8
Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan Sha ..	"	3
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai ..	"	3
" Japan,—Yut Fun Shu Tsai ..	"	3
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsai ..	"	8
" Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tsai ..	"	8
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa ..	"	3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai ..	"	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong ..	"	12
Sage,—Tse So ..	"	12
Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau ..	"	8
Spinach,—Yin Tsai ..	"	5
Tomatoes,—Fan Ke ..	"	8
Taro,—Wu Tau ..	"	8
Turnips, Panti, (Long)—Lo Pak ..	"	5
" English,—Yeung Lo Pak ..	"	5
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit wa ..	"	4
" (American)—Kai-san Chit Kwa ..	"	4
Water Cress,—Tsi Yeung Tsai ..	"	15
" Lily root,—Lin Ngau ..	"	6
Yams,—Ta Shu ..	"	6
" English,—Yeung Kan Choi ..	"	1
" Tau ..	"	1

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DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	against	Britain.
"	"	Russia.
"	"	France.
"	"	Belgium.
Austria-Hungary	against	Serbia.
"	"	Russia.
"	"	Britain.
"	"	France.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1895.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1904.—War between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 8 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official Pester Lloyd affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan takes measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary of War. H.M.S. Amphion troops achieve brilliant success

sinks German mine-layer Koenig in Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Its firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advances guard are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haslen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oirey. Cannonade heard at Tirkemont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Danube; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 18.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiautschow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Eugana. Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerhagen, south-east of Liege. French occupy Gumbinnen, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French reoccupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French War. H.M.S. Amphion troops achieve brilliant success

between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine.

Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alst and Wetteren. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyk. Serbians clear the country at Louzita, Leshnizna and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Serbians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charles roi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 28.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romsnoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Lovain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume, 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. announced that German destruction in Louvain arouses intense indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 26; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 3,183. Russians maintain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiautschow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues

proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Halicz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000. Announced that Germans continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on their right, marching south-east. Germans evacuate Compiègne and Senlis districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to

opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiary. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 163; missing, 230. Men: killed, 127; wounded, 1,031; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne.

Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder.

er, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberishobbe. German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Luneville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Reuilly and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material. Austrians, and occupy Czernowitz. Serbians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the River Dina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the

Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept.—27 Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Forces.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

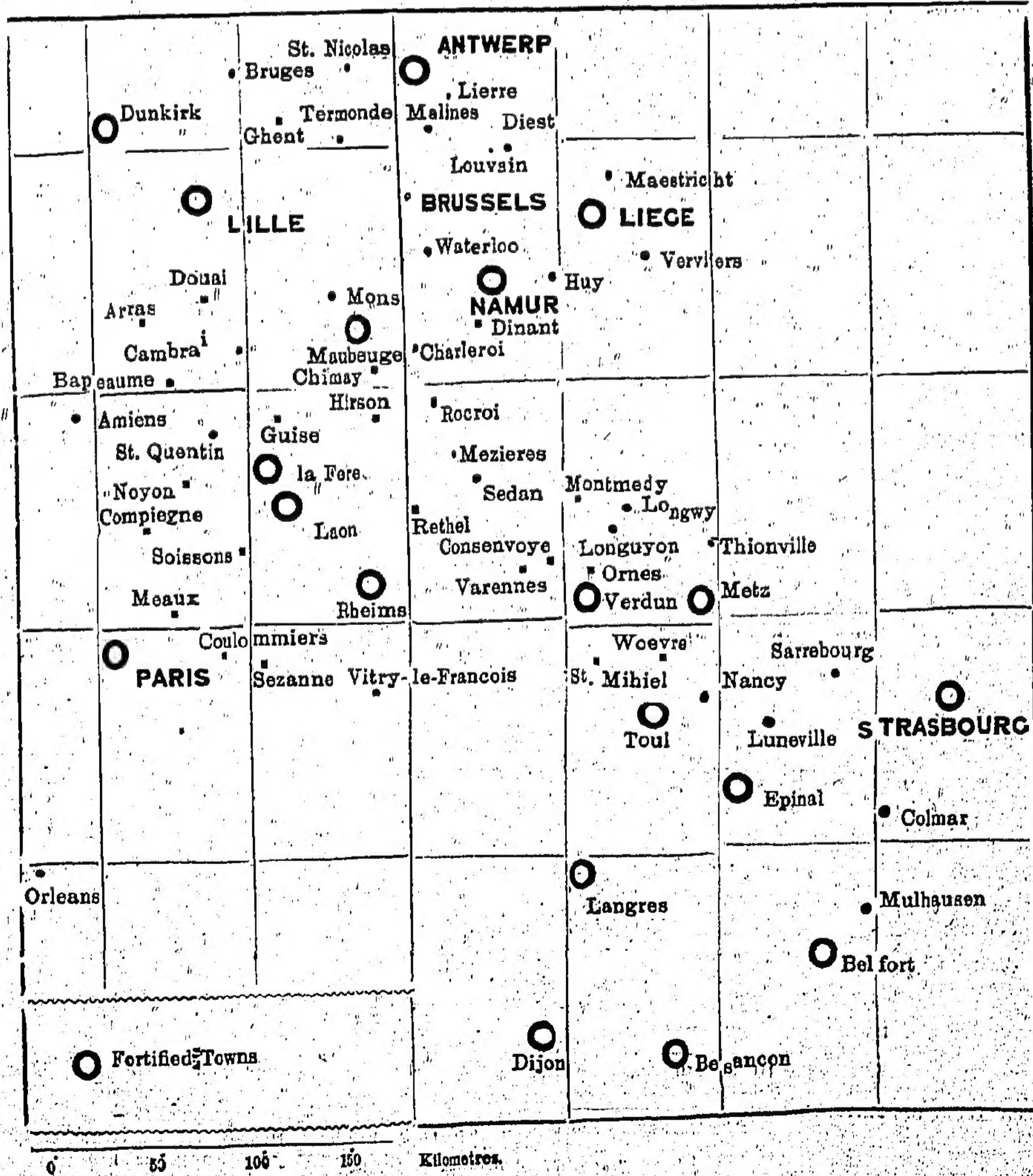
Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting at Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the great battle continues all along the line. The allies have made an advance north of Soissons, while large masses of German cavalry are reported in the neighbourhood of Lille. The bombardment of Antwerp continues.



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POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.
2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.
3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.
4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.
5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.
6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.
7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong & Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE NAMES OF THE VESSELS BY WHICH MAILS ARE FORWARDED WILL NOT BE ADVERTISED IN THE MAIL NOTICES.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS OFTEN AS POSSIBLE; BUT SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

A late mail for Swatow Amoy & Foochow will in future be closed for all Douglas steamers 20 minutes before slack steamers sail. Outward correspondence will be received after the regular mail has closed at the side west entrance to the G. P. O. in the lane off Des Voeux Road.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond is for the present suspended.

The service to Telicau is suspended.

The French Mail is due to arrive here on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 6 a.m.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW

Saigon..... 9th inst., 8 a.m.
Bangkok..... 9th Oct., noon.
Bangkok..... 9th inst., 2 p.m.

Australia, Timor, Australia, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea, via Thursday 10..... 9th Oct. 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 10th Oct.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe—Late Letters 11 to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents (Letters Posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). The parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 9th Oct., at 5 p.m. 10th Oct. 11 a.m.

Straits, India via Calcutta..... 10th inst., 2 p.m.

Philippine Islands..... 10th inst., 2 p.m.

Wai Hui Wei, Cheloo & Tientsin..... 10th inst., 4 p.m.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)..... 10th Oct. 4 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 8.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 15th October.)

SUNDAY, 11th Oct.

Swatow..... 11th inst. 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow..... 11th inst., 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui..... 11th Oct. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 13th Oct.

Straits..... 13th Oct. 10 a.m.
Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya..... 13th inst. 11 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America, & Canada via San Francisco (Europe via Siberia)..... 13th inst. noon.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 11.30 a.m. on Monday the 19th October.)

Shanghai & North China..... 13th inst., 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 14th Oct.

Holchow, Hainan & Peking..... 14th inst., 9 a.m.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nagasaki, Victoria B.C., Tacoma & United Kingdom via Canada..... 14th Oct. 2 p.m.
Straits, India via Calcutta..... 14th inst., 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 16th Oct.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow..... 16th Oct., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 29th Oct.

Australia, Timor, Australia, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea, via Thursday 10..... 29th Sept., 8 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Phoenix Br. ss. 4289, Bailey, 8th inst.—Liverpool, 30th ult., Gen.—B. & S.
Namur, Br. ss. 4188, A. Collier, 8th inst.—Shanghai, 4th inst., Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Chengtu, Br. ss. 1504, Lewis, 8th inst.—Bangkok, 6th inst., Gen.—B. & S.
Peking Maru, Jap. ss. 1953, Tomoyo, 8th inst.—Mol; 2nd inst., Coal—O. S. K.
Salabadi, Dut. ss. 1237, Liberty, 7th inst.—Balk Paper, 28th ult., Bulk oil—A. P. Co.
Daigi Maru, Jap. ss. 746, S. Takushige, 8th inst.—Swatow, Gen.—O. S. K.
Halyang, Br. ss. 1363, A. E. Hodgins, 8th inst.—Amoy, 7th inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Perak, Namur from Kobe etc.—Miss S. Karania, J. D. Auld, L. D. Fawcett, J. S. S. Cooper, Malague, Silva, Mrs. M. Silva, S. Shookwest, L. C. Byron, R. E. Toey, Capt. J. Lennox, Mr. & Mrs. Douglas, Rev. R. P. Chilton, Rev. C. L. Rev. R. G. Gaudin, H. C. Lee, Mrs. Lee, Mr. & Mrs. B. Karania.
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Cambridge, J. Macdonald J. R.
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Coarse, Arthur Macdonald J. R.
Douglas, D. S. Macdonald J. R.
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Fessenden, S. Macdonald J. R.
Gibb, J. Macdonald J. R.
Gould, J. Macdonald J. R.
Graham, W. E. Macdonald J. R.
Greig, E. H. Macdonald J. R.
Hall, Capt. T. P. Macdonald J. R.
Hendley, F. H. Macdonald J. R.
Hannibal, W. A. Macdonald J. R.
Harper, G. Macdonald J. R.
Harvey, R. D. Macdonald J. R.
Hewitt, Hon. Mr. E. Macdonald J. R.
H. O. Macdonald J. R.
Hobson, Dr. H. G. Macdonald J. R.
Holmes, Miss A. A. Macdonald J. R.
Howe, W. F. Macdonald J. R.
Hunter, R. Macdonald J. R.
Hutchinson, D. L. Macdonald J. R.
Jones, M. F. Macdonald J. R.
Joseph, R. M. Macdonald J. R.
Kock, Capt. & Mrs. Macdonald J. R.
Lambert, E. B. Macdonald J. R.

Grand Hotel.

Allen, F. Mitchell A. L.
Babour, A. Nowat J. M.
Beck, G. Reynolds
Boudewijn, G. Oswald A. R.
Crew, Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Purkin C. R.
Eman, Miss Macdonald J. R.
Gander, J. S. Macdonald J. R.
Gibbs, W. D. Macdonald J. R.
Haig, A. C. Macdonald J. R.
Jones, J. P. Macdonald J. R.
Kock, Capt. & Mrs. Macdonald J. R.
Lambert, E. B. Macdonald J. R.

Carlton Hotel.

Ballantine, Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Macdonald J. R.
Barnes, C. Macdonald J. R.
Behary, Dr. B. B. Macdonald J. R.
Bentley, R. Macdonald J. R.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. Macdonald J. R.
Crawford, Lt. Geo. Macdonald J. R.
Davis, R. Macdonald J. R.
Davies, E. D. Macdonald J. R.
Dawson, Mr. & Mrs. A. Swiggs C. V.
Fulcher, O. W. Macdonald J. R.
Garratt, E. F. Macdonald J. R.
Gill, T. G. Macdonald J. R.
Graham, J. A. Macdonald J. R.
Grady, J. Macdonald J. R.
Hewitt, Mrs. W. J. Macdonald J. R.
Hewitt, Miss Macdonald J. R.
Higginbotham, C. J. Macdonald J. R.
Hill, J. H. Macdonald J. R.
Holloway, H. D. Macdonald J. R.
Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. W. W. Macdonald J. R.

King Edward Hotel.

Almberg, E. Macdonald J. R.
Anderson, R. T. Macdonald J. R.
Austin, N. J. Macdonald J. R.
Bowen, W. C. Macdonald J. R.
Bridger, Mr. & Mrs. Macdonald J. R.
Briggs, W. Macdonald J. R.
Corry, Stephen J. Macdonald J. R.
Dross, Dr. O. T. Macdonald J. R.
Davidson, Miss H. Macdonald J. R.
Coan, Mr. & Mrs. B. O. R.
Eischer, F. Macdonald J. R.
Fry, Mrs. A. Macdonald J. R.
Gardner, Bay Macdonald J. R.
Hall, P. O. Macdonald J. R.
Hallett, Mr. & Mrs. Macdonald J. R.
Hunt, L. S. Macdonald J. R.
Joseph, J. Macdonald J. R.
Kearney, D. W. Macdonald J. R.
Kirk, Mr. & Mrs. Macdonald J. R.
Kraft, Mr. & Mrs. Macdonald J. R.
Krohn, Mrs. W. G. Macdonald J. R.
Lambert, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Macdonald J. R.
Lambert, Miss Macdonald J. R.
Lambert, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Macdonald J. R.
Lambert, Miss Macdonald J. R.
Lambert, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Macdonald J. R.
Lambert, Miss Macdonald J. R.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon Haddocks, Kippers, etc.,
ALEXANDRA CAFÉ.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 8th at 11.35—The anticyclone has broken up and the northern depression has moved rapidly eastward. It is now central over the Sea of Japan.

The depression over Tongkong has filled up.

A small depression lies over Amoy. It will probably fill up rapidly, owing to an anticyclone which appears to be forming over China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood.....	E. to N.E. winds, freshening; fine at first, some rain later, cooler.
2 Formosa Channel.....	N.E. winds, freshening; considerably.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.....	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.....	The same as No. 1.
China Coast Meteorological Register.	
8th Oct. a.m.	

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Oct. 8.

1 Barometer, "reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b=blue sky, c=clouded, d=drizzling rain, f=fog, g=gloomy, h=hail, i=lightning, o=overcast, p=passing showers, q=squally, r=rain, s=snow, t=thunder, v=visibility, w=dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

6 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

7 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

8 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

9 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

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53 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.